

Chicago File 58-194  
RER:rmb

The next visitor listed was one Corporal ANNA MACEY listed as a daughter of Ellington Field, Texas. D'ANDREA stated this girl was raised by him but she is not his legally adopted daughter. D'ANDREA advised that ANNA MACEY used to take care of his son and her parents suddenly disappeared and thereafter he has continued to look out for her. He stated she is presently a sergeant in the WACS and has told him she intends to make a career of the Army.

The balance of the visitors to D'ANDREA while at Leavenworth were relatives of his with the exception of E. M. STERN, attorney of Fargo, North Dakota. Mr. STERN's contact with D'ANDREA will be discussed subsequently.

D'ANDREA states that after serving approximately seventeen months at Leavenworth he was transferred to the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri. Outside of D'ANDREA's relatives and attorneys, one LENA PANOZZO, a friend of Chicago, visited him. D'ANDREA states that LENA PANOZZO was his secretary while he was president of the Italo-American National Union. He stated she was a close friend of the family, and on two different occasions brought his young son, PHILIP, to visit him at Springfield, Missouri.

With respect to D'ANDREA's parole, he stated that during the early part of 1946 he suggested to his wife, since deceased, that she call together all of his relatives and see what could be done towards his parole. He stated she contacted his brothers and sisters and other relatives and they agreed to let SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO handle the matter. D'ANDREA stated that SHAPIRO, being a civil lawyer, did not know anything about criminal procedure, and therefore hired E. M. STERN of Fargo, North Dakota to represent him in his parole matter. He stated SHAPIRO agreed to pay STERN \$7,000 for his services in this case. He stated that STERN then visited him in prison and asked him a few questions concerning his background. D'ANDREA states that when STERN visited him in prison was the first time he knew who SHAPIRO had hired to represent him. D'ANDREA states he didn't understand why it was necessary to hire an attorney in connection with his parole but that this matter was left in the hands of SHAPIRO who apparently felt it was necessary. D'ANDREA stated that after a man has served one-third of his sentence and has behaved himself while in prison he should be eligible for parole.

D'ANDREA was asked if he was acquainted with PAUL DILLON, St. Louis attorney, and he advised he had never heard of DILLON until the recent congressional hearing. He was asked if any of his friends might

Chicago File 58-194  
RER:rmb

have contacted DILLON and he said "I do not believe in Santa Claus". D'ANDREA then stated he was referring to the testimony of CAMPAGNI when CAMPAGNI testified he did not know the source of some eighty or ninety thousand dollars which had been delivered to BERNSTEIN, Chicago attorney, to settle his income tax suit. D'ANDREA states he thought BERNSTEIN's and CAMPAGNI's testimony in this regard was fantastic. He was asked if he knew the source of this money and he stated he did not. D'ANDREA states he today does not think PAUL DILLON had anything to do with his parole. He stated that "Had I known that Mr. DILLON was going to act on my behalf I would have saved my \$7,000.00."

D'ANDREA stated that to his own knowledge there were absolutely no monies paid in connection with his parole with the exception of the \$7,000 attorney fee paid to E. M. STERN of Fargo, North Dakota. D'ANDREA states none of the members of his family were ever contacted for money in connection with his parole or for any other purpose. D'ANDREA stated that during his incarceration he never discussed his parole with any of the other parolees, and since his release he has not been in communication with any of them, and he definitely does not want to have any connection with them because he fears this is a violation of his parole, and knowing that if he violates his parole he will have to serve the duration of his sentence, he feels he is going to do everything to keep his record clean from this date forward. He stated there is nothing in this world that would cause him to violate his parole and thus be separated from his young son again.

D'ANDREA states he believes he was entitled to parole because he had served the required portion of his sentence and had acted at all times in good faith and behaved himself while in prison, and he certainly isn't going to do anything or get in any trouble with seven years facing him.

D'ANDREA stated when he was released from prison on August 13, 1947, he was met at Springfield, Missouri by SHAPIRO and they both flew via commercial air line to Chicago. D'ANDREA does not know how the other parolees were transported from Leavenworth to Chicago.

D'ANDREA stated that all the people who wrote letters in his behalf to effect his parole were contacted either by ANTHONY T. D'ANDREA

Chicago File 58-194  
RER:rmb

his brother, or attorney SHAPIRO, and in the case of references needed for business world contacts, JERRY D'APRIL, cousin and manager for PHILIP D'ANDREA, made the contacts with the persons submitting letters from the International Harvester Company, and the Mack International Truck Company, Chicago.

Concerning the payments made to E. M. STERN, D'ANDREA advised as follows. He stated the total fee was to be \$7000, \$3500 of which was paid prior to his release. D'ANDREA states this payment was handled by SHAPIRO out of monies which SHAPIRO had been keeping for D'ANDREA. These monies came to SHAPIRO in connection with the sale of some of D'ANDREA's property in Glenview, Illinois. The balance of the \$7000 fee was paid after D'ANDREA's release. D'ANDREA explained that prior to his incarceration he left approximately \$10,000 cash with ANTHONY C. D'ANDREA, his cousin, to take care of his family while he was gone. Upon his release, ANTHONY C. D'ANDREA settled up with him and gave him two checks totalling approximately \$3700. D'ANDREA states he endorsed these two checks which his cousin ANTHONY had given him and handed them to SHAPIRO who in turn <sup>WAS TO</sup> gave them to STERN, D'ANDREA receiving approximately \$200 in cash. D'ANDREA stated this particular transaction was handled in his home in Lincolnshire Estates. D'ANDREA advised that his cousin, ANTHONY C. D'ANDREA resides at 9955 South Seeley Avenue, Chicago. D'ANDREA stated that outside of SHAPIRO and his cousin ANTHONY C. D'ANDREA no one handled any monies for him during his incarceration.

Concerning his present financial condition, D'ANDREA stated he is practically broke. He stated that since his release it has been necessary for him to pawn six or seven thousand dollars worth of his wife's jewelry for which he received a loan of \$2000. He states this transaction was handled by SHAPIRO. D'ANDREA states he has no indebtedness other than current monthly bills with the exception of approximately a \$6000 loan on his home in Lincolnshire Estates, Crete, Illinois. D'ANDREA states he has no bank accounts at the present time and has no monies, hence the reason for him pawning his wife's jewelry.

The following description of D'ANDREA was obtained through interrogation and observation:

Chicago File 58-194

RER:rmb

Name:

PHILIP LOUIS D'ANDREA, was  
Philip LaVerne; Philip Martin;  
Phil D'Andrea; Philip D. Andrea

Date of birth:

September 7, 1891

Place of birth:

Buffalo, New York

Residence:

515 Beckwith Lane  
Lincolnshire Estates  
Crete, Illinois

Height:

5' 6"

Weight:

165

Sex:

Male

Color:

White

Nationality:

Italian

Hair:

Black

Peculiarities:

Wears mustache; wears glasses

Attire:

Very well dressed, businessman  
appearance.

Education:

High school graduate, 2½ years  
law, Hamilton Law School, Chicago.

FBI No.:

602720

Marital status:

Widower

Children:

PHILIP JR., age 14

Corporal ANNA MACEY, girl raised by  
D'ANDREA but not legally adopted.

Relatives:

ANTHONY T. D'ANDREA (brother)

511 Beckwith Lane

Lincolnshire Estates

Crete, Illinois

FRANCIS PERRI and AINE D'ANDREA,

both sisters, residing with Subject  
in Lincolnshire Estates

MARY BRENNAN (sister)

203 East 83rd Street

Chicago, Illinois

Occupation:

Former insurance, newspaper and  
cartage business background.

Chicago File 58-194  
AJR:EOD

7C EUGENE BERNSTEIN, attorney, with offices at 77 West Washington Street, was interviewed at his office on September 27, 1947, by Special Agents [REDACTED] and again on September 29, 1947, by Special Agents [REDACTED] BERNSTEIN furnished the following information:

BERNSTEIN was engaged to represent subjects DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA as their attorney in connection with individual claims against them by the U. S. Government for deficiencies in income taxes covering a period of several years prior to their incarceration under the sentence for violation of the Anti-racketeering Statute. In connection with this matter, BERNSTEIN visited DE LUCIA on at least two or three occasions during the period of time DE LUCIA was incarcerated in the Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia. After DE LUCIA was transferred to the U. S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, BERNSTEIN visited DE LUCIA on some six or eight occasions at Leavenworth. On most, if not all, of these occasions, BERNSTEIN was accompanied to Leavenworth by ANTHONY ACCARDO, alias JOE BATTERS (reported head of the Chicago underworld syndicate). BERNSTEIN denied that he was ever accompanied on any of his visits to Leavenworth by anyone other than ACCARDO.

BERNSTEIN explained that he experienced considerable difficulties in his preparation of the income tax cases of DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA. BERNSTEIN complained that the U. S. Treasury Department furnished him with very scant information as to the basis of the Government's claims for taxes and that it was, therefore, necessary for BERNSTEIN to engage in considerable research in this regard. In talking with DE LUCIA, BERNSTEIN experienced considerable difficulty because BERNSTEIN did not speak DE LUCIA's native language, Italian, and inasmuch as DE LUCIA spoke very broken English. Also, DE LUCIA indicated some reluctance to confide in BERNSTEIN, and BERNSTEIN felt that DE LUCIA lacked confidence in him. It was for these reasons, according to BERNSTEIN, that he contacted JOSEPH BULGER, a Chicago attorney who was acquainted with DE LUCIA, and asked BULGER to refer him to someone personally acquainted with DE LUCIA who might be of assistance to BERNSTEIN in talking to DE LUCIA. Thereafter, according to BERNSTEIN, he was contacted by ANTHONY ACCARDO, who had been referred to him by BULGER. ACCARDO, according to BERNSTEIN, was personally acquainted with DE LUCIA and had considerable knowledge of the nature of DE LUCIA's income and the sources thereof.

Prior to each occasion when BERNSTEIN and ACCARDO visited DE LUCIA at Leavenworth, BERNSTEIN wrote to the warden of the Penitentiary, requesting

permission for each visit. According to BERNSTEIN's recollection, he referred to ACCARDO in these letters as the "individual who has accompanied me on previous occasions" and did not at any time identify ACCARDO by name.

On the first visit by BERNSTEIN and ACCARDO to DE LUCIA at Leavenworth, BERNSTEIN took with him the letter received from the warden granting permission for BERNSTEIN and his companion to visit DE LUCIA. BERNSTEIN presented this letter for identification and as proof of his permission to visit DE LUCIA. On this first occasion, BERNSTEIN was informed upon arrival at the Penitentiary that the warden wished to see him. BERNSTEIN, therefore, visited the warden in the latter's office while ACCARDO waited outside.

BERNSTEIN was uncertain as to whether he took with him on the occasion of his second visit to Leavenworth the letter received by him from the warden constituting permission for him and his companion to visit DE LUCIA. BERNSTEIN stated positively, however, that after the second visit he did not take with him or present the letter from the warden but was apparently recognized by officials at the Penitentiary and was admitted without question of his identity or of his authority to visit DE LUCIA. BERNSTEIN presumed that at the times of these visits, reference was made by Penitentiary officials to their files, which would have confirmed BERNSTEIN's permission to visit, together with his companion, ACCARDO.

On the occasions of their visits, BERNSTEIN and ACCARDO were required to sign a prison register at the time of entering and again at the time of leaving the Penitentiary. BERNSTEIN signed his own name in each instance and stated he paid no attention and had no knowledge as to what name ACCARDO used in signing the prison register.

At the time of the interview with BERNSTEIN on September 29, 1947, he was confronted with photostatic copies of the list of visitors to DE LUCIA at Leavenworth (which photostatic copies were previously obtained and furnished by the Kansas City Office). BERNSTEIN stated that his name as it appears on this visitors' list is not his signature. He reiterated his statement that he and ACCARDO did actually sign a register at the Penitentiary on each occasion, but he stated that it was undoubtedly another register inasmuch as his name on instant visitors' list was not his signature. BERNSTEIN denied any knowledge that ACCARDO used BULGER's name in registering or in gaining admission at the Penitentiary. He stated he did not observe what name ACCARDO used on those occasions. BERNSTEIN also denied that he introduced ACCARDO by name to any Penitentiary official.

BERNSTEIN was also confronted with photostatic copies of letters from the U. S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, in which letters JOSEPH BULGER was named as the person who was granted permission to accompany BERNSTEIN. BERNSTEIN denied that he had previously noticed BULGER's name in these letters. He stated he could not be certain that he had even given any personal attention to these letters inasmuch as he did not use the warden's letters in gaining admittance to the Penitentiary after his second visit there. BERNSTEIN at first flatly denied that he had ever seen BULGER's name in any of these letters, but subsequently during the interview stated that he might possibly have noticed BULGER's name in one or two of the letters but, if so, he undoubtedly passed it off as being merely another alias of ACCARDO, who, to BERNSTEIN's knowledge, has used numerous aliases in the past. BERNSTEIN stated, however, that in any event he has no present recollection of seeing BULGER's name in the letters from the Penitentiary and that he had no knowledge prior to this interview that ACCARDO may have used BULGER's name. BERNSTEIN suggested that many times an employee of an attorney may use the attorney's name as his own in connection with certain matters, and BERNSTEIN further suggested that ACCARDO may in some way have considered himself a representative of BULGER. However, BERNSTEIN was unable to suggest the reason or the logic by which ACCARDO might have considered himself BULGER's representative, and he denied that he had any specific information in that regard. BERNSTEIN did advise that on one occasion he consulted JOSEPH BULGER, who is a Chicago attorney, concerning an income tax return which BULGER had once assisted DE LUCIA in preparing. Concerning BULGER, BERNSTEIN stated that he is acquainted with BULGER and that he was under the impression that BULGER's name was originally IMBURGIO and that he is a brother of one IMBURGIO (a Chicago underworld figure).

In denying that he had observed the name of JOSEPH BULGER in any of the letters received by him from the Penitentiary at Leavenworth, BERNSTEIN emphasized the fact that his secretary, Miss GENEVA COX, handled the correspondence with the Penitentiary as a routine matter. BERNSTEIN stated that it was, therefore, entirely probable that he himself did not actually see these letters from the Penitentiary after the first two letters.

Miss GENEVA COX, BERNSTEIN's secretary, who resides at 1204 Park Avenue, Chicago Heights, Illinois, and who has been BERNSTEIN's secretary continuously since 1923, was present during most of the interview with BERNSTEIN on September 29, 1947. Miss COX confirmed BERNSTEIN's statement to the effect that she handled as a routine matter the correspondence between BERNSTEIN and the Penitentiary at Leavenworth. Miss COX, however, denied that she herself had ever observed the name of JOSEPH BULGER in this correspondence.

Chicago File 58-194  
AJR:EOD

She stated she did not give the letters received from the Penitentiary close attention as to their content and, furthermore, if she had noticed the name JOSEPH BULGER in the letters, she would not have regarded it as significant but would have presumed that BULGER was, in fact, going to accompany BERNSTEIN to Leavenworth.

BERNSTEIN, according to his statement to the interviewing Agents on September 27, 1947, arranged for the transportation of subjects DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA from Leavenworth to Chicago at the time of their release from the Penitentiary. At that time BERNSTEIN was in Kansas City, Missouri, on other business. His arranging for the transportation of DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA was done by virtue of his position as their attorney. When asked by the interviewing Agents as to what form or means of transportation was used in bringing DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA from Leavenworth to Chicago, BERNSTEIN stated that he did not care to answer or to discuss that question. The question of the means of transportation was again presented by the interviewing Agents to BERNSTEIN on September 29, 1947. BERNSTEIN again refused flatly to discuss the means of transportation furnished by him and also declined to discuss his reasons for this refusal.

BERNSTEIN denied that he himself had participated in any manner in effecting the parole of DE LUCIA or CAMPAGNA or any of the other subjects. He also denied that he had any knowledge of bribery or pressure in any form having been used in obtaining the paroles. He denied that he was at any time consulted in connection with obtaining the paroles of the subjects.

Concerning the tax claims in which BERNSTEIN represented subjects DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA, BERNSTEIN furnished interviewing Agents with a schedule showing the amounts of the claims and also the amounts for which they were finally settled. This schedule, which is being retained in the Chicago file, is as follows:



Chicago File 58-194

AJR:EOD

TAX CLAIM AGAINST PAUL DE LUCIA  
Docket No. 8803, U. S. Tax Court

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>PROPOSED TAX</u>	<u>PROPOSED 50% PENALTY</u>	<u>SETTLED TAX</u>
1935	\$10,571.80	\$ 5,285.90	\$ 4,012.63
1936	34,614.75	17,307.37	12,182.42
1937	42,678.61	21,339.30	17,164.33
1938	6,124.43	3,608.16	2,685.72
1940	48.40		48.40
1941	53.00		53.00
TOTALS	\$64,090.99	\$47,540.73	\$36,146.50

TAX CLAIM AGAINST LOUIS CAMPAGNA  
Docket No. 8005, U. S. Tax Court

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>PROPOSED TAX</u>	<u>PROPOSED 50% PENALTY</u>	<u>SETTLED TAX</u>
1935	\$ 9,314.19	\$ 4,657.10	\$ 2,859.63
1936	55,194.66	27,597.33	15,711.52
1937	94,250.45	47,125.23	32,725.02
1938	42,424.63	21,212.32	17,752.03
1939	24,401.99	12,201.00	10,865.19
1940	20,572.20	10,286.10	9,112.28
1941	1,345.82		1,345.82
TOTALS	\$247,503.94	\$123,079.08	\$90,371.99

According to BERNSTEIN, the above tax claims of both DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA were settled on October 11, 1946, upon payment by BERNSTEIN as their attorney of the amounts specified. A final decision was entered by the U. S. Tax Court on November 1, 1946. BERNSTEIN pointed out that no penalties were included in the settled tax.

BERNSTEIN was questioned concerning the source of the money used by him in paying the above tax claims for DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA, and he furnished the following information in that regard:

Within a period of about two or three weeks in September and October, 1946, approximately ten different unidentified men came to BERNSTEIN's office at 77 West Washington and left sums of money ranging from \$10,000 to \$30,000,

each, with instructions to apply this money on payments of the tax claims against DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA. On three of the above occasions, BERNSTEIN was absent from his office and the money was received by his secretary, Miss GENEVA COX.

Miss COX was interviewed by Special Agents [REDACTED] in this regard. She stated that in October, 1946, an unidentified man, whom she has never seen on any other occasion, before or since, came to BERNSTEIN's office and asked for BERNSTEIN. Miss COX informed the man that BERNSTEIN was not in. The man then counted out and handed over to Miss COX about \$25,000 in cash, consisting of large bills, including some of \$1000 denomination. The only explanation the man made to Miss COX was that the money was "for LOUIE CAMPAGNA's tax." Miss COX offered to furnish him a receipt, to which he replied, "Never mind." According to Miss COX, this unknown man did not in any way identify himself nor did she press him for an identification. Miss COX did not regard the incident as necessarily unusual inasmuch as on numerous previous occasions in connection with matters not related to the case, unidentified persons have similarly come to BERNSTEIN's office and left money or documents for BERNSTEIN.

Miss COX related that two or three days after the above incident, a second unidentified man came to BERNSTEIN's office and in BERNSTEIN's absence, left with Miss COX a large package of currency, amount unknown, which was merely tied together with a strip of paper. Also, a day or two later, a third unidentified man similarly came to BERNSTEIN's office and left with Miss COX a large package of bills. In both instances, according to Miss COX, the men did not identify themselves and indicated they wanted no receipts. According to Miss COX' recollection, one of these latter two men merely told her that the money was "for PAUL's tax," and on the other occasion the man indicated merely that the money was "for LOUIE's tax."

Miss COX stated that she did not regard the visits by these latter two men as unusual any more than she regarded the visit by the first man as unusual. She stated that she turned the money in each instance over to BERNSTEIN upon his arrival at the office.

Miss COX denied she had any information whatever which would serve to identify the three men referred to above. She stated she believes she would be able to identify these three men if she should ever see them again. Miss COX indicated that she had a better recollection of the first man than of the other two. She described the first man as being an Italian, about 45 years

Chicago File 58-194  
AJR:EOD

of age, medium build, and of dark coloring. Miss COX got the impression that this first man might be a relative of CAMPAGNA but stated she had no definite basis for that impression.

Miss COX was unable to furnish a detailed description of the second and third men and stated she did not have occasion to observe them as closely as the first man.

BERNSTEIN stated that he himself was present on about six or eight occasions when unidentified men brought other sums of money to his office. He stated that he had never seen any of these men before or since, but he believes he could identify some or all of these men if he should ever see them again. On each occasion, the man left with BERNSTEIN a sum of cash with the mere explanation that he had been "told to leave this package with you for PAUL (or LOUIE)." BERNSTEIN stated that he did not regard this procedure as too unusual in view of the apparent type of men with whom he was dealing and for whom the money was intended. He stated that when he began to receive these payments, he telephoned Mrs. CAMPAGNA, subject CAMPAGNA's wife, thinking that she might have arranged for the payments. However, Mrs. CAMPAGNA denied to BERNSTEIN that she had arranged for the payments but told BERNSTEIN that she had "heard the money was coming in."

BERNSTEIN stated that no receipts were given by him for any of the money he received and that he kept no record showing the amounts or the dates of receipt. He stated that as he received the money he placed it all in a safe deposit box at the First National Bank in Chicago. On October 11, 1946, he removed all of the money from the safe deposit box and placed it in his personal account at the First National Bank. On the same date, October 11, 1946, BERNSTEIN drew a check on his account in favor of the Bureau of Internal Revenue to pay the specified tax claims against DE LUCIA and CAMPAGNA.

According to BERNSTEIN, the money which he had received anonymously was his only source of obtaining the amount used in paying the tax claims. He stated that the amounts which he received exceeded by \$1700 the amount necessary to pay the tax claims, and BERNSTEIN retained this \$1700 to apply on his fee as attorney. BERNSTEIN stated that in May, 1945, he had been paid \$2500 by Mrs. LOUIS CAMPAGNA as a retainer fee.

672

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED]

On September 29, 1947, SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO, attorney with offices at 38 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed and advised he had known D'ANDREA for approximately twenty years. He stated that his wife's father and D'ANDREA'S father were brothers.

According to SHAPIRO he handles no criminal cases but for many years has handled D'ANDREA'S civil matters. He stated he does this work because of the family connections between D'ANDREA and himself.

SHAPIRO stated he has visited D'ANDREA approximately twelve times, the main purpose of these visits being the discussion of the sale and management of real estate owned by D'ANDREA. He added he might have discussed parole matters at any one of these visits; however, the main purpose of the visits was the real estate transactions.

SHAPIRO advised that he had handled a fund of money in the amount of \$4,272 for D'ANDREA which was a fund derived from the sale of real estate located in Glencoe, Illinois. He added he had paid expenses of JOHN R. ROBINSON in the amount of \$100 when ROBINSON made a special trip to Washington in connection with D'ANDREA'S parole. He had paid various sums to D'ANDREA'S wife when she so requested. He had paid his own expenses on his trips to visit D'ANDREA in the penitentiary and he had paid various real estate taxes and income taxes from this fund. He stated that at the time D'ANDREA was released, the balance of the fund was returned to D'ANDREA and it is his opinion that this balance was used to partially pay the attorney fee of EMANUEL STERN, attorney who represented D'ANDREA in his recent parole.

SHAPIRO stated he did not know the other four subjects in this case and that he knew that STERN represented only D'ANDREA during the parole proceedings.

SHAPIRO stated that he knows of no irregularities in connection with the securing of the parole for D'ANDREA; he is sure no money was paid by D'ANDREA for his parole, and that he has no knowledge of money being paid by the other subjects for the securing of their parole. SHAPIRO stated that his reason for saying that D'ANDREA had not paid for his parole was the fact he does not believe D'ANDREA has a sufficient sum of money to pay. He backed up this statement by stating that while D'ANDREA was incarcerated it was necessary to allow a mortgage company to foreclose on a piece of property owned by D'ANDREA on Ashland Avenue in Chicago.

SHAPIRO stated he did not retain STERN but that he had suggested the retention of STERN and he believed that TONY D'ANDREA contacted STERN. He said that STERN had been paid \$7,000 in all made up of two payments of \$3,500 each. The

DEW:EBD

Chicago file 58-194

original \$3,500 payment was made approximately a week after D'ANDREA was paroled and was made at D'ANDREA'S home. Two checks slightly in excess of \$3,500 were given by D'ANDREA to SHAPIRO who immediately turned them over to STERN and SHAPIRO did not know who the makers of these checks were.

The second \$3,500 payment was made up of approximately \$1,350 representing the balance in a trust fund account maintained by SHAPIRO and of a sum of money approximating \$2,000 derived from the pawning of jewelry owned by D'ANDREA. SHAPIRO stated that D'ANDREA did not wish the fact to be known that he had to pawn his jewelry to pay a portion of STERN'S attorney fee.

SHAPIRO further stated that he recalled he had received \$2,000 from a life insurance policy on Mrs. D'ANDREA at the time of her death which had been added to the trust fund of \$4,272.17.

Chicago File No. 58-194  
RER:LML

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WILLIAM SCOTT STEWART, Attorney, 77 West Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois  
was interviewed on September 29, 1947, by Special Agents [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Mr. STEWART advised Agents that he represented all of the subjects in the appeal of their convictions, and, in this connection, visited the subjects while in prison. Mr. STEWART stated that he played no part in securing the paroles of these men. He stated that he was asked to represent CHARLES GIOE at the recent Congressional hearing, which he did.

1. Mr. STEWART stated that he knows of nothing irregular in the paroles of these men. Mr. STEWART stated that the publicity in this matter is due to the rivalry of Chicago newspapers. He also voiced the opinion that the paroles were not secured by payments of money, but, at best, possibly as a political favor. Mr. STEWART would not elaborate on this statement other than to say that although the prison officials did not desire that these men be transferred from Atlanta to Leavenworth, the transfer was effected. Mr. STEWART stated that he thinks the idea of a "pay-off" in instant case was unwarranted, as he stated the Parole Board officials were honorable men and, in his opinion, could not be approached with money.

Mr. STEWART stated that it was his opinion that a man, after serving a portion of his sentence, was considered for parole (1) if his record had been good while in prison, and (2) if he were considered a good risk. Mr. STEWART stated that undoubtedly these men's records during their incarceration were good, and he stated that these men certainly were good parole risks. Mr. STEWART stated that these individuals are very intelligent men and certainly will not get into any trouble. As far as any worries that they would handle matters by remote control, he stated that if such were possible, they could do that in prison as well as on the outside.

Mr. STEWART stated that the city of Chicago is the only city where there is such jealousy among leading newspapers. He stated that it is his opinion that JAMES DOWERTY of the "Chicago Tribune" went to Washington and wanted to see the parole files in this case, and, being refused, decided to publicly air the paroles. It is also Mr. STEWART's opinion that DOWERTY then contacted Representative BUSBEY and started a Congressional investigation to secure the parole files. Mr. STEWART stated that, in his opinion, the whole matter is a political issue, but would not further elaborate on this statement.

DEW:EAK

Chicago file 58-194

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED]

On September 27, 1947, SIDNEY KORSHAK, residence address Senneca Hotel, 210 East Chestnut Street, Chicago, business address 134 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, stated that he was CHARLES GIOE's civil attorney and had known GIOE for approximately 10 years. He stated that he first became acquainted with GIOE at the time GIOE donated \$100 to KORSHAK's campaign for alderman in the 48th Ward. KORSHAK stated he was also the attorney for GIOE when Don the Beachcomber Restaurant was organized in May of 1939, and that he represented GIOE when GIOE was divorced from his first wife.

KORSHAK stated he lived in the same building with GIOE after GIOE was remarried and saw him socially quite often. He stated that both GIOE and his wife and KORSHAK and his wife went out together.

According to KORSHAK, he did not represent GIOE during the BIOFF trial in New York City, but that his name had been brought into the case when BIOFF informed the government that KORSHAK had brought \$15,000 from Chicago to New York, and had given this money to BIOFF. KORSHAK, at the grand jury hearing, flatly denied having at any time acted as a courier between GIOE and BIOFF and having brought any money whatsoever from Chicago to New York. He still, as of this time, denies this allegation. He states that after the grand jury hearing he requested that he be confronted with BIOFF and that BIOFF make this statement to his face. Arrangements were tentatively made for such a meeting, but although KORSHAK appeared for the meeting, BIOFF did not show up.

During the time GIOE was incarcerated, KORSHAK and his wife were very friendly with GIOE's wife and daughter, and according to KORSHAK, tried to help them in any way possible. He stated that about two or three years ago GIOE's wife had requested him to sell some real estate owned by GIOE and his wife, which real estate was located at Antioch, Illinois. In connection with the proposed sale of this real estate, KORSHAK visited GIOE at the Leavenworth Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, on several occasions. KORSHAK, at first, was opposed to the sale of this property, however, after talking with GIOE and his wife and discussing the matter, it was decided that GIOE would in all probability be incarcerated in federal prison for many years, and they arrived at the conclusion that by the time GIOE was released the value of property would probably have fallen off and the money that could be realized from the sale of this real estate could be used to purchase another piece of property if this was felt desirable. KORSHAK stated that the sale of this property did not materialize. He also advised that all of his visits to GIOE while GIOE was incarcerated were in connection with the sale of the above-mentioned property. KORSHAK said that the sale of the property did not materialize because of the fact

DEW:EAK

Chicago file 58-194

that agreement could not be reached as to what the sale price of \$25,000 should include in the way of furniture as well as the house and realty.

On the occasion of KORSHAK's last visit to GIOE, which visit was in May of 1947, GIOE mentioned to him that he would be up for parole in July, and GIOE asked KORSHAK at this time if KORSHAK would obtain individuals to write letters to the Penitentiary stating that they believed GIOE could be rehabilitated in society. At this time, KORSHAK mentioned to GIOE that he would suggest that HARRY ASH be GIOE's parole supervisor because of the fact that ASH was the Superintendent of Crime Prevention in the State of Illinois, and was an individual who should be above reproach because of his position.

KORSHAK contacted ASH for the purpose of having ASH act as Parole Supervisor, and ASH agreed to do so. He stated that ASH wrote a letter of a character reference nature to the Penitentiary, and later executed forms to qualify for the position of Parole Supervisor for GIOE. KORSHAK stated that ASH was definitely GIOE's Parole Supervisor but had become frightened because of the publicity and had gotten himself in trouble by denying it. KORSHAK said that ASH had discussed a telephone call between ASH and a Probation Agent by the name of COLOSIMO, and that he remembers that ASH did not tell COLOSIMO that he would not act as Parole Supervisor for GIOE. According to KORSHAK, ASH became frightened because of the influence exerted upon him by JAMES DOHERTY, a reporter for the Chicago Tribune.

KORSHAK stated that he also contacted LLOYD BUTLER in regard to writing a letter on behalf of GIOE, and stated also that DAVID ZISOOK had telephonically contacted him about writing a letter for GIOE. KORSHAK said that he advised both individuals that it would be perfectly alright to write such a letter inasmuch as it was common practice for prominent individuals to do so. KORSHAK stated that ASH came to him at the time the publicity concerning this case became known, and was very angry about the fact that KORSHAK had asked ASH to be GIOE's Parole Supervisor. KORSHAK stated that he had told ASH at this time that because of his position in the Crime Prevention Department and the fact that his office had the necessary machinery set up to watch over parolees, it was his opinion that ASH's action in this matter had been quite proper and was no matter for him to be concerned about.

KORSHAK was specifically asked if he had been the individual that had mentioned the fact that Bishop SHIEL of Chicago had backed GIOE, and he emphatically denied ever mentioning the Bishop's name. He stated that he does not know Bishop SHIEL, has never met him, and has never contacted anyone in the Bishop's Office. KORSHAK said that to his knowledge the name of Bishop SHIEL originated through JAMES DOHERTY.



DEW:EAK

Chicago file 58-194

KORSHAK said he believes he heard the Bishop's name mentioned at another time but could not recall who mentioned his name, and he went on to state that it did not strike him as peculiar inasmuch as Bishop SHIEL maintained a service wherein he provides parole supervisors, parole sponsors and jobs for parolees. KORSHAK stated that Bishop SHIEL was very active in this field.

According to KORSHAK, GIOE is at the present time working for the Consolidated Wire and Associated Companies in Chicago, but it is KORSHAK's belief that in the near future GIOE will terminate this employment and accept a position with STEVE HEALY who is a prominent subway contractor in the city of Chicago.

KORSHAK stated that he believed the present investigation by the Congressional Committee is the "kick-off" for the next election, and that it is also a contest between the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Sun. He said that the Tribune is blaming the whole thing on the Democratic Party, whereas the Chicago Sun is blaming the Republicans.

At the time the Subjects were transferred from the Atlanta Penitentiary to the Leavenworth, Kansas Penitentiary, KORSHAK stated that he was in the Armed Services and that he did not know of these transfers until after they had been completed.

According to KORSHAK, GIOE is a person who could probably be paroled, and KORSHAK stated that he believed GIOE should not have been convicted in the BIOFF trial in New York City, but that it was a question of a man keeping bad company. He stated that he knows casually CAMPAGNA and DE LUCIA, but has only a speaking acquaintance with these two individuals. He stated that he knows of no irregularities or money payments on the part of the Subjects to secure their paroles.

KORSHAK was asked if he had received any money from any of the Subjects, and he stated he had not been reimbursed for his visits to GIOE while GIOE was incarcerated, however, he expected someday that he would be reimbursed for his expenses.

Chicago File No. 58-194  
RER:LML

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Mr. CHARLES W. FISHER, Chief United States Probation Officer, Northern District of Illinois, was interviewed on September 29, 1947, by Special Agents [REDACTED]

Mr. FISHER stated that his office was not aware of the pending paroles of the subjects until August 11, 1947. Mr. FISHER stated that on August 11, he received their respective parole plans in letter form, the letters being dated August 8, 1947.

With respect to the parole plan of CHARLES GIOE, Mr. FISHER stated that he received a letter dated August 8, 1947, from Mr. D. L. YEAGLEY, Supervisor of Classifications and Paroles, Leavenworth, on August 11, 1947. This letter set forth the sponsor of Mr. GIOE as HARRY A. ASH. This letter stated that the parole of CHARLES GIOE was to be effective August 13, 1947. It was pointed out by Mr. FISHER that his office felt that HARRY A. ASH would be a good sponsor; however, after the publicity in instant case, Mr. ASH advised Mr. COLOSIMO of Mr. FISHER's office that he did not care to serve as sponsor to CHARLES GIOE.

The parole plan of PAUL DeLUCIA was also received by Mr. FISHER's office on August 11, 1947, from Mr. YEAGLEY at Leavenworth.

With respect to the parole plan of CAMPAGNA, Mr. FISHER stated that his office was advised of CAMPAGNA's pending parole by receipt of a copy of a letter which Mr. YEAGLEY had directed to DOROTHY CAMPAGNA, daughter of LOUIS CAMPAGNA.

With respect to the pending parole of D'ANDREA, Mr. FISHER stated that his office was advised of this parole by a copy of a letter dated August 8, 1947, addressed to SAMUEL H. SHAPIRO.

Mr. FISHER stated that the letters he received direct, as well as the copies of the letters, were all dated August 8, 1947, and were all received by his office August 11, 1947. He stated that this was the first indication that his office had with respect to the pending paroles of the subjects. Each of the four letters stated that the parole was to be effective August 13, 1947.

Mr. FISHER stated that on the morning of August 12, 1947, he received a telephone call from Mr. D. L. YEAGLEY at Leavenworth, at which time Mr. YEAGLEY advised FISHER to expedite the investigation of the parole plans, wire him that date concerning the results of the investigation, and to follow the wire by a written report on August 13, 1947. Mr. FISHER stated that this call from YEAGLEY made reference to the parole plans of GIOE, CAMPAGNA and DeLUCIA.

With respect to D'ANDREA's parole plan, Mr. FISHER stated that SAMUEL SHAPIRO called and stated that he, SHAPIRO, had talked to WALTER K. JURICH, Executive

Chicago File No. 58-194  
RER:LML

Officer, Parole Board, Washington, D. C., and that D'ANDREA's parole plan investigation was to be expedited. Mr. FISHER stated that in view of this, the investigation of the parole plan of D'ANDREA was mailed direct to URICH in Washington rather than to the Warden at Springfield, Missouri. Mr. FISHER stated that his office conducted their investigation and wired Leavenworth August 12, 1947 of their approval of the parole plan, and followed the wire by their written report the following day, August 13.

Mr. FISHER stated that, in his opinion, there was nothing unusual about instant paroles other than the great amount of publicity received and the fact that his office was asked to expedite approval of the parole plans. Mr. FISHER stated that he had no information concerning any irregularities in connection with the paroles of the subjects of this case. Mr. FISHER pointed out that it was not too unusual to be requested to expedite investigation of parole plans, and pointed out that in some instances, his men have been out conducting investigations of parole plans and have found that the men have already been released from the institutions. Mr. FISHER did state, however, that normally speaking, his office had on an average of four to five weeks to investigate parole plans.

Mr. FISHER stated that because of the backgrounds of these men, he felt his office should have had more time, and stated that he had learned one thing, that he was never again going to expedite an investigation of a parole plan, regardless of where the request came from. He stated that he did not know how much time Mr. YEAGLEY at Leavenworth was given; that is, he did not know when the prisoners submitted their parole plans. Mr. FISHER stated that it is the custom that as soon as a parole plan is submitted to the penitentiary, same is forwarded to the Parole Office covering the district in which the man intends to reside after his release. Because of this, Mr. FISHER stated that his office has received many parole plans a short period after the incarceration of the prisoner.

Mr. FISHER stated that his office had received medical certificates to the effect that D'ANDREA was in need of medical attention, and his office had granted permission for D'ANDREA to enter the Mayo Brothers' Clinic at Rochester, Minnesota, and that recently D'ANDREA has requested the permission to enter another clinic.

Mr. FISHER stated that each of the parolees would personally appear monthly at his office. He pointed out that in some instances, parolees are given permission to mail in their monthly forms. However, in this particular case, Mr. FISHER has already instructed that these men appear personally between the first and fifth of a month to report on their activities the preceding month. Mr. FISHER stated that the usual custom is that these men will

Chicago File No. 58-194  
REF: LML

contact one of his men and arrange for an appointment some day between the first and fifth of each month, at which time they would come in, furnish Mr. FISHER with their monthly reports, and be interviewed by the Parole Officer handling their case.

Concerning the addresses and employments of the four parolees under Mr. FISHER's jurisdiction, he advised as follows:

PHILIP D'ANDREA

Residence - 515 Beckwith Lane, Crete, Illinois

Employment - Krispy-Klean Vegetable Company,  
139 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois

Because of Mr. D'ANDREA's health, Mr. FISHER stated that he has been given permission to enter various medical clinics and has not yet reported to work.

PAUL DeLUCIA

Residence - 812 Lathrop Avenue, River Forest, Illinois

Employment - Farming (1100 acre farm Kendall County, Illinois)

LOUIS CAMPAGNA

Residence - 2927 South Maple, Berwyn, Illinois

Employment - Farming (two farms - one at Fowler, Indiana, and  
one at Barrian Springs, Michigan)

CHARLES GIOE

Residence - Seneca Hotel, 200 East Chestnut Street  
Chicago, Illinois

Employment - P. L. MANN, Consolidated Wire and Associated  
Companies, 1635 South Clinton Street, Chicago,  
Illinois, as a salesman at a salary of \$74.00  
per week. Mr. FISHER stated that the Consolidated  
Wire and Associated Companies manufactured radio  
wire.

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FRANCIS J. CURRY, 516 Western Avenue, Joliet, Illinois, was interviewed in the Joliet Resident Agency Office on September 30, 1947, by Special Agents [REDACTED]

It will be noted that this office has been attempting to locate and interview Mr. CURRY since September 24, 1947, and that on September 29, Mr. CURRY telephonically contacted Agent [REDACTED] at the Joliet Resident Agency Office and stated he would be available for interview on September 30, at which time he was interviewed.

Mr. CURRY readily admitted that he had been hiding because he thought that the FBI had a "ticket" for him, in connection with the Congressional hearing in the parole matter. Mr. CURRY stated that after checking around, he found that the FBI was not serving subpoenas in connection with the Congressional hearing, therefore he contacted Agent [REDACTED]

Mr. CURRY, when asked his occupation, stated "farming". He advised that he was personally acquainted with all of the parolees in this case. Mr. CURRY stated that he had never had any business transactions with any of the parolees with the exception of PAUL DE LUCIA.

Mr. CURRY advised that just before DE LUCIA's incarceration, he rented DE LUCIA's 1100 acre farm in Kendall County, Illinois. Mr. CURRY related that each year's rent was applied against a mortgage on the farm, which was held by the Prudential Insurance Company at Springfield, Illinois. He advised that it was his understanding that the original mortgage was \$100,000 and that the balance at the present time is in the neighborhood of \$75,000. Mr. CURRY stated that the DE LUCIA farm was a very profitable one and that he took \$50,000 off of the farm last year. He stated that at the present time, 900 of the 1100 acres are under cultivation, consisting of grain crops of wheat, corn and soy beans. In the remaining 200 acres, there is maintained a herd of 200 head of cattle.

Mr. CURRY stated that in his opinion the paroles of the subjects were secured in a normal manner, and that these men were eligible for parole or they would have remained in custody. Mr. CURRY was asked if he had any information as to whether any monies had been paid in connection with the parole of the five subjects, and he stated as follows: "Now really, if I knew of monies being paid you wouldn't expect me to tell you, but honestly I think the idea of monies being paid in connection with these paroles is foolish. In my opinion, the whole thing is a fairy tale." CURRY stated that it is his opinion that Representatives BUSBY and HOFFMAN are seeking free publicity and that the "Chicago Tribune" is aiding them in that manner. Mr. CURRY stated that he has never discussed the parole with any of the subjects, has seen none of the parolees with the exception of DE LUCIA, and has only talked to him in connection with the farm.

Chicago File 58-194  
RER:lab

Mr. CUPPY stated that he wrote a letter to the warden at Leavenworth, Kansas on behalf of DE LUCIA on the request of Mrs. DE LUCIA. He stated that other than this letter, he took no part in the securing of these paroles, that is, he never contacted anyone to write letters and no one contacted him, with the exception of Mrs. DE LUCIA.

Chicago File 58-194  
DEW:lab

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED]

On October 2, 1947, MORTON CHARLES CHESLER, Room 1424, 10 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed and advised that he and T. E. REIN of his office had represented DE LUCIA in regard to DE LUCIA being out on bond between the time of his sentence in 1943 and the time that the appeal would be decided by the Circuit Court of Appeals. He stated that this bond had been refused by the Circuit Court, and the services of REIN and CHESLER had not been any longer needed by DE LUCIA.

CHESLER stated that they came into the picture originally through EDWARD MONACO, who resides at 704 Jackson Boulevard, Oak Park, Illinois. CHESLER understood that MONACO knew DE LUCIA and also knew that REIN was an excellent trial lawyer, and therefore suggested to DE LUCIA that he retain REIN.

In regard to the letter written by Dr. MORRIS LEV, which letter was suggested by CHESLER, CHESLER said that ED MONACO or DELUCIA's wife had asked him to ask Dr. LEV to write this letter.

During the recent Congressional hearings in Chicago, T. E. REIN again represented DE LUCIA and CHESLER said that MONACO and DE LUCIA arranged this representation.

CHESLER has no knowledge of any irregularities in connection with the securing of paroles.

Chicago File 58-194  
DEW:AMJ

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

JAMES L. SHINAW, 2101 Clarence Avenue, Berwyn, Illinois, was interviewed and advised that he had visited CAMPAGNA while he was incarcerated in the company of ELIZABETH CAMPAGNA, his sister and CAMPAGNA's wife. He stated that the reason for the visit was that he had been discharged from the Army in the latter part of 1945 and had not seen CAMPAGNA for several years. He stated that during the visit no mention was made of paroles or transfers, that it was purely a social visit and that he did not see CAMPAGNA subsequent to that time while he was incarcerated. SHINAW stated that he had no knowledge of irregularities or payments of money in connection with the securing of CAMPAGNA's parole.

When questioned specifically as to the source of the funds used in payment of CAMPAGNA's income taxes, SHINAW could supply no information on this matter. SHINAW stated that he was employed at a Balaban and Katz Theater in Evanston, Illinois at the present time.



DEW:EAK

Chicago file 58-194

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

On September 27, 1947, Dr. MORRIS WILLIAM LEV, Room 518, 104 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed and advised that he had written a letter to the Parole Authorities on behalf of Subject DE LUCIA.

Dr. LEV stated that an attorney by the name of MORTON CHESLER, 10 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, had requested him to write this letter and that CHESLER had stated that Mrs. DE LUCIA had contacted him and requested his help in securing this type of letter.

According to Dr. LEV, he had known DE LUCIA since March 11, 1941 as a patient and had no other contacts with DE LUCIA except as a patient. He stated that since DE LUCIA's parole, DE LUCIA had been to see him on two occasions as a patient.

Dr. LEV stated that at the time CHESLER had requested him to write a letter on behalf of DE LUCIA, CHESLER had submitted to Dr. LEV a rough draft letter which LEV was to use as a guide, but LEV stated that he refused to use this letter as a guide and wrote one of his own composition.

Dr. LEV stated that he did not know any of the other four parolees or any of the attorneys in the case, and that he had no knowledge of any irregularities or payments of money in connection with the parole secured by the Subjects.

Chicago File No. 58-194  
RER:IML

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED]

WALTER J. CUMMINGS, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, 239 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, was interviewed on September 29, 1947. Mr. CUMMINGS advised that the parole of the subjects in this case first came to his attention through a newspaper article quoting some of the testimony of Attorney PAUL DILLON of St. Louis, Missouri. The newspaper stated that PAUL DILLON had testified that he had gone to Washington at the request of an official of the Continental Bank, Chicago, Illinois, to arrange for the transfer of some of the prisoners from Atlanta, Georgia, to Leavenworth. Mr. CUMMINGS stated that after noticing this article in the newspaper, he immediately had a meeting called of all of the officers of the Continental Bank, and asked them at this conference if any of them had had any business or financial transactions with the parolees and whether or not they were acquainted with PAUL DILLON, a St. Louis attorney. Mr. CUMMINGS stated that none of the officers was acquainted with PAUL DILLON or with any of the parolees, and that none of the officers had ever been contacted by anyone relative to assistance in securing paroles or the transferring of the prisoners.

Mr. CUMMINGS stated that the "Chicago Tribune" contacted him after the testimony of DILLON, and he made the statement to them that none of the officers of his bank had had any dealings with PAUL DILLON or the parolees.

Mr. ARCHIE REVIE, Auditor of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, was interviewed, and he was requested to search the files of his bank to ascertain whether or not any of the parolees had ever maintained an account or had any transactions with his bank. Mr. REVIE was given the names of the five parolees, and he later advised that he had caused a search to be made, and that his bank had no record of any of the parolees ever having (1) savings accounts; (2) commercial accounts, or (3) safe-deposit boxes.

Mr. REVIE was also requested to check the bank's Real Estate Department, but he advised that he could not check the Real Estate Department by name inasmuch as it was necessary to have a specific transaction in mind before the files of the Real Estate Department of his bank could be checked.

Chicago File 58-194  
RER:lab

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Mr. B. J. MC CARTHY, Salesman, International Harvester Company, 3333 South Archer Avenue, was interviewed on October 2 by Special Agents [REDACTED]. Mr. MC CARTHY resides at 8542 South Green Street, Chicago, Illinois. His telephone number at his residence is RADcliffe 3757.

Mr. MC CARTHY advised that in 1929, he began working for the International Harvester Company, and continued this employment until 1942, at which time he left to work for the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company as superintendent of material at Seneca, Illinois. Mr. MC CARTHY was employed by the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company until the latter part of 1945, at which time he came back and resumed his duties as a salesman with the International Harvester Company.

Mr. MC CARTHY stated that after his return to the International Harvester Company, he went around town locating some of his former contacts, among whom was JERRY D'APRILE, who presently is engaged in the operation of an auto accessory store under the trade name, Loyal Oil Company, 7238 Vincennes Avenue, Chicago. Mr. MC CARTHY stated that he had been acquainted with D'APRILE during the time that D'APRILE was manager of the United Cartage Company, Chicago, and had in 1939 sold him four or five International trucks.

Mr. MC CARTHY stated that during the early part of this year, Mr. D'APRILE telephoned him and wanted to see him. MC CARTHY contacted D'APRILE and was advised by D'APRILE that PHIL D'ANDREA was up for parole and he wondered if the International Harvester Company would write a letter concerning their business associations with D'ANDREA, who owned the United Cartage Company. Mr. MC CARTHY advised that he took this matter up with Mr. F. E. SVOBODA, his superior at International, and they decided that it would be proper to write a letter to the Parole Board telling them of their past experience and business connections with PHIL D'ANDREA and the United Cartage Company. Mr. MC CARTHY stated that SVOBODA then wrote a letter to the Parole Board telling of his company's experience with PHIL D'ANDREA in their business dealings arising out of the sale of trucks to United Cartage Company. Mr. MC CARTHY stated that his company's business transactions with United Cartage Company were proper and he could see no reason why such a letter should not have been written, therefore, he and Mr. SVOBODA decided to write this letter.

Mr. MC CARTHY stated that D'APRILE asked him to write the letter in a very friendly manner and that the writing of the letter was left entirely in the hands of himself and Mr. SVOBODA. He denied that there was any offer of money or pressure of any kind used to induce him to write the letter.

Mr. MC CARTHY advised that he has no criminal record.

Chicago File 58-194  
RER:lab

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Mr. JEROME ("JERRY") D'APRILE was interviewed on October 2, 1947, at his place of business, the Loyal Oil Company, 7238 South Vincennes Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, telephone Aberdeen 0309, by Special Agent [REDACTED]. Mr. D'APRILE resides at 7603 Cottage Grove Avenue. His residence telephone number is Radcliffe 8596. Mr. D'APRILE advised that he is the sole owner of the Loyal Oil Company at the above mentioned address.

Mr. D'APRILE stated that for many years he was associated with PHIL D'ANDREA in the United Cartage Company, Chicago, Illinois. For a period of at least six years, he served as manager of this concern. Mr. D'APRILE stated that his mother is a cousin of PHIL D'ANDREA.

Mr. D'APRILE stated that after leaving the United Cartage Company, he and one ANTHONY RENELIA, who was formerly a driver for United Cartage Company, began operation of the Loyal Oil Company. He stated that RENELIA was with him a few years, then left the business as it was not large enough for the two of them. RENELIA is presently an insurance salesman for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. D'APRILE stated that SAMUEL SHAPIRO, who is also related to D'ANDREA by marriage, contacted him and requested him to contact some former business associates for letters of reference in connection with D'ANDREA's parole. Mr. D'APRILE stated that he contacted Mr. MC CARTHY of the International Harvester Company, and Mr. HEGARTY of the Mack Truck Company, and requested these men to write a letter concerning their business associations with D'ANDREA and the United Cartage Company. Mr. D'APRILE stated that he also contacted the Standard Oil Company but found that the people he knew there were no longer connected with the company and therefore he did not ask for a letter of recommendation from the Standard Oil Company. Mr. D'APRILE could not recall who he had contacted at the Standard Oil Company.

Mr. D'APRILE stated that no one other than Mr. SHAPIRO contacted him in connection with the parole of D'ANDREA and he contacted no one other than those mentioned above. He stated that he was offered no money for his services and offered none to the International Harvester Company salesman or Mr. HEGARTY of Mack Truck Company. He also denied that he indicated or suggested to the persons he contacted that D'ANDREA might in the future be in the market for trucks from them.

Mr. D'APRILE stated that he did not know of any of the past activities of PHIL D'ANDREA until he read about same in the newspapers lately. He stated that he has seen D'ANDREA once since his release from prison, and D'ANDREA told him at that time that he was on his way to the Mayo Brothers Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota.

Mr. D'APRILE stated that he had no criminal record.

Chicago File 58-194  
DEW:AWJ

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The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

On September 30, 1947 LOUIS SHAINMARK, Managing Editor of the "Chicago Herald American", was interviewed regarding statements made to a Hearst representative named FINSTON to the effect that FRANKIE COSTELLO had paid money to HANNEGAN in connection with the paroles, and also that one CARL HELM, Carruthersville, Missouri politician, had handled money in connection with the paroles.

SHAINMARK stated that he recalls the fact that he did hear such rumors, but that he does not know the source of these rumors. He stated that he would endeavor to recall the source and if he did recall he would notify this office.

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Roman Catholic Bishop BERNARD J. SHEIL was interviewed on October 2, 1947, at his office, Room 218, CYO Center, 31 East Congress Street, by Special Agent [REDACTED] and Assistant Special Agent in Charge RICHARD N. HOSTENY. At the outset Bishop SHEIL was informed the investigation in the instant matter was being conducted at the specific instructions of the Attorney General and that in view of the fact his name had been mentioned as a supporter for the release of subject CHARLES GIOE on parole, he was therefore being interviewed.

Bishop SHEIL requested the source of this Bureau's information and was courteously advised the interviewing agents were not at liberty to disclose this source as it was confidential. He stated that previously after hearing of efforts to connect his name to this case, he telephonically contacted Attorney General TOM C. CLARK and has talked to him on three occasions. He advised that he informed Mr. CLARK he positively had no connections with this case and fully explained his position to the Attorney General. Bishop SHEIL further stated he had the Attorney General check his files so as to assure the Attorney General the Bishop's name was not mentioned at all. He further advised that he is blazing about this whole matter, and specifically for the audacity of certain people to even mention his name with such a gang of hoodlums.

Bishop SHEIL described this matter as mainly a vicious newspaper activity to connect his name with this case and said that this newspaper, whose identity he did not care to disclose, had even gone so far as to call over 100 people and inject his name into the matter. Bishop SHEIL further informed that he had personally told subject CAMPACNA's attorney, SIDNEY KORSHAK, Congressman FRED E. BUSHEY and all the local newspapers that he would immediately institute suit for slander or libel if they dare cause his name to be mentioned in this matter. He remarked that this case has been of extreme annoyance and embarrassment to him, particularly in view of the fact that at the recent Eucharistic Congress held at Buffalo, New York, and among the Cardinals there present, certain unidentified persons caused his name to be linked with the press statement as one of the two prominent Chicagoans active in this matter. He further related that he is incensed that the subjects of this case would dare try to use his name in furtherance of their efforts to run the City of Chicago, and he remarked he wondered if there was any moral decency left.

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56-194

Bishop SHEIL was courteous during the interview but declared that he did not understand the reason for the interview in view of his previous telephone calls to Attorney General TOM CLARK wherein he explained he knew nothing whatsoever about these paroles, and stated he firmly desired that his attitude be made known personally to the Attorney General.

Chicago File 58-194  
RER:lab

Reference is made to teletype of September 24, 1947, to Chicago from Washington Field, requesting that the pertinent files of the "Chicago Tribune" be reviewed. Instant teletype pointed out that JAMES DOHERTY, "Chicago Tribune" reporter, when interviewed at Washington, stated these files would be made available upon request.

On September 27, 1947, JAMES DOHERTY, "Chicago Tribune" reporter, was interviewed at the offices of the "Chicago Tribune" by Special Agent [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Mr. DOHERTY stated that at the time he was interviewed by Agents in Washington, the pertinent files to which he referred consisted of the "Chicago Tribune" morgue files, which contain all information published by the "Chicago Tribune" with reference to individual hoodlums and their activities in and around Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. DOHERTY stated that he had received one or two anonymous letters in connection with the parole matter, however, he stated that he has now turned these letters over to Representatives BUSBY and HOFFMAN. No copies of these anonymous letters were made or retained by Mr. DOHERTY. Mr. DOHERTY stated that at this time he does not have in his possession any information in connection with the parole matter which has not been printed.

b7c



Chicago File 58-194

WSM:rmb

The records of the Chicago Police Department were checked for all witnesses interviewed with the exception of the individuals holding public office with negative results. However, it was found that SANTO GIROFOLA was arrested on June 14, 1936 for larceny and discharged.

The Police records have not as yet been checked with respect to JEROME D'APRIL and B. J. MCCARTHY. However, they were specifically asked when interviewed if they had criminal records and they stated they did not.

Chicago File 58-194  
WSM:rmb

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

The following leads were covered on October 2, 1947, teletype summaries forwarded and the details will be reported in the next report in instant case:

THE CHICAGO DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois

Will interview LENA PANOZZO, employee of the Italo-American National Union, 30 West Washington, concerning the occasion of her visits to Subject D'ANDREA while he was incarcerated at the Medical Center for Federal Prisoners at Springfield, Missouri.

Will interview FRED M. MORELLI, Democratic Committeeman from the first ward, regarding his knowledge of the paroles in instant case, as well as details concerning a banquet given MORELLI by a priest of the Catholic church at which time the paroles were allegedly discussed.

The following leads have not been covered:

THE CHICAGO DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois

\*Will interview PHILIP J. LANANTIA, President, and TONY A. LANANTIA, Treasurer, of the Krispy-Kleen Vegetable Company, Inc., 139 Market Street, with reference to any information they might have regarding the employment of PHILIP D'ANDREA who is alleged to have been employed through the authority of JOSEPH FERRERO, Secretary of the above organization.

Will interview T. E. REIN, Room 1424, 10 South LaSalle Street, in regard to his visit to DeLUCIA on April 25, 1944 and his representing DeLUCIA at the Congressional hearings.

Chicago File 58-194  
WSM:rmb

Undeveloped Leads (Cont'd.)

Will interview GREGG DILLON, Chicago Herald-American, in regard to his call to ASH at which time he questioned ASH about the rumor that HANNEGAN received money for the securing of the paroles.

If authorized, will, at the U. S. Attorney's Office, obtain a subpoena duces tecum for the personal checking account of EUGENE BERNSTEIN at the American National Bank and Trust Company, 33 North LaSalle Street.

If obtained, will serve subpoena on the American National Bank and Trust Company, 33 North LaSalle Street, and will make a detailed examination of the checking account of EUGENE BERNSTEIN for the month of October 1946.

Will reinterview EUGENE BERNSTEIN, 77 West Washington, after examination of his checking account at the American National Bank and Trust Company for further details concerning the receipt of funds from unknown persons and applied on the tax payments of CAMPAGNI and DeLUCIA.

Will also determine difference in BERNSTEIN's previous statements as to amounts deposited and the amounts actually shown in the bank account.

b7D Will interview ANTHONY C. D'ANDREA, President, Hod Carriers Council, 814 West Harrison, home address 9955 South Seeley, in regard to his handling funds for his cousin, PHILIP D'ANDREA, in connection with the parole matters.

Will locate and interview MURRAY L. HUMPHRIES.

Will locate and interview JACK GUZIK.

Chicago File 58-194  
WSM:rnab

Undeveloped Leads (cont'd.)

Will interview GEORGE R. BIEBER, 160 North LaSalle Street, concerning his knowledge of any irregularities with respect to obtaining paroles for Subjects.

[REDACTED]

At River Forest, Illinois

Will interview ANTHONY ACCARDO, 1431 North Ashland Avenue, in regard to his using the name of JOSEPH I. BULGER when he visited DeLUCIA and CAMPAGNI while they were incarcerated.

Will also interview ACCARDO for any knowledge he might have of any irregularities in the securing of the paroles of the Subjects.

At Oak Park, Illinois

Will interview EDWARD MONACO, 704 Jackson Boulevard, and question him concerning the reason for his visit to DeLUCIA in Atlanta penitentiary on April 25, 1944, and his knowledge of the securing of T. E. REIN as the attorney for DeLUCIA in the Congressional hearings.

- P E N D I N G -

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 75-64

REPORT MADE AT <b>ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10-9-47</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10-9-47</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b>
TITLE <b>LOUIS L. BRADY, was., et al.</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>PAROLE MATTERS</b>

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JAMES PATRICK TESTA, also known as MURRAY NORMAN, who is recording secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenter Joiners of America and was formerly in business with EDWARD BRADY, alias BETTY NOSE BRADY, states during the fall of 1945 he accompanied BRADY on trips to the office of PAUL DILLON, St. Louis attorney, during which time BRADY was attempting through DILLON to get one MING O'NEIL on the Federal Parole Board. TESTA states he gave BRADY several hundred dollars for DILLON's traveling expenses in connection with this matter but that DILLON double crossed BRADY and LYONS obtained the position on the Federal Parole Board. TESTA saw a list of names in BRADY's possession purporting to be convicts to be "sprung" from the federal penitentiary and on this list there also appeared the "price" for the release of these convicts. BRADY permitted DILLON to make a copy of this list. DILLON related to BRADY and TESTA conversations he allegedly had with President TRUMAN and Postmaster General HANCOCK concerning the matter of the appointment to the Parole Board. TESTA antagonistic toward DILLON because TESTA's money used to defray traveling expenses. TESTA endeavoring to locate "price list" containing names of convicts to be "sprung" and stating he received names of "prisoners for sale", CHARLES BROWN and AMELIE BROWN were on list.

NO STATISTICS

JAN 11 1948

## REFERENCE:

Teletypes to Bureau and Washington dated 10-9-47

- 1 Bureau (AMSD)(Attention Mr. Green)
- 2 Chicago (35-264)
- 2 Washington Field (35-261)(Encl.)
- (AIRMAIL REGISTERED)
- 2 St. Louis

15 DEC 20 1947

RECORDED

INDEXED

b7C b7D

1. The above information was obtained from [redacted] on [redacted] 1964.

100-443887-100

by an individual known only as MICKY NORMAN, at which time NORMAN stated that he was interested in obtaining pardons in 1947 and was maintaining that he had never been paid. I-1 was unable to furnish any additional information except that it was his impression that MICKY was connected with the Posters Union in St. Louis. After considerable investigation it was ascertained that MICKY NORMAN is identical with JAMES PATRICK TESTA who resides at 1456 East DuSoto, St. Louis, Missouri.

Special Agent [redacted] and reporting Agent located REINA at his home and requested that he accompany them to the St. Louis office for an interview. REINA readily agreed and upon arrival at the St. Louis Office stated that he has been in St. Louis since the year 1939 having previously lived in various cities in the East. He said that insofar as he knows he was born at Bristol, Connecticut in 1907 and was placed in the St. Francis Orphan Asylum, New Haven, Connecticut, when he was an infant. He does not know who his parents were. He stated that he remained at the orphanage for a considerable number of years and that he had served four years in the Navy. In 1929 he was sentenced to the Elmira, New York Intermediate Reformatory on a robbery charge, the sentence being from one day to ten years. His number there was 19938. He was released on parole after approximately one year and continued on parole until 1939. It was ascertained that his FBI number is 451250.

Agents explained to FISHA at the outset that they desired information concerning his knowledge of EDWARD "BUTTY BIRD" BRADY and PAUL WILSON with respect to the hearings being conducted in connection with parole matters in Washington, D.C., and without any hesitation whatsoever FISHA stated he would "tell the whole story". He added that he would like to tell it in his own words and just as he remembered the facts and immediately indicated that he was very hostile toward BRIDGES because of the fact that his money had been used by BRIDGES during his traveling expenses and he had never received any of it back so that he did not carry through. FISHA was permitted to dictate the story in his own words and was in no way directed by Agents as to what to say or how to say it.

The following signed statement was obtained, the original of which is being transmitted with copies of this report to the Washington Field Division:



b7c

Special Agent in Charge, Bureau of Investigation, I am transmitting the following information concerning an individual known as EDWARD GRADY and Paul Dillon.

My name is JAMES EARL RAY, known as a member of years I was a professional singer and worked under the name NICKIE RAY. I reside at 1234 West Belmont, St. Louis, Missouri, and am recording secretary of Local No. 23 of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

I am currently in business with EDWARD GRADY, known as FRED MOON GRADY, at St. Louis, Missouri, in connection with the operation of the Midnight Grill, a go-go place and restaurant located at Grand and Florissant, St. Louis, Missouri. He became partner in the operation of this business in about June 1945 and I closed the place two months after the death in October 1945.

GRADY called at my house at about 9:00 a.m. sometime about September 1945. He told me he wanted me to go downtown with him to see PAUL DILLON, a lawyer, 412 Olive Street. He went down to DILLON's office. On the way down he told me that DILLON was going to Washington to see about getting NICKIE RAY made chairman of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I did not know NICKIE RAY but I finally met him when at DILLON's office.

We got in a conversation about DILLON going down to Washington. GRADY wanted me to go for DILLON for his business to go to Washington to see DILLON. I did not know much about that at that time but a few days later GRADY called me to give DILLON to go to Washington. I gave GRADY \$200. I wrote him some business checks I gave him and I asked GRADY to tell me what he was doing. He told me he was going to get this NICKIE RAY to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He said that he had a piece of paper or check for \$100,000.00. He said that he had a piece of paper or check for \$100,000.00. I told him I did not want to know anything about it. He said that he was going to get this NICKIE RAY to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He said that he had a piece of paper or check for \$100,000.00. I told him I did not want to know anything about it. He said that he was going to get this NICKIE RAY to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He said that he had a piece of paper or check for \$100,000.00. I told him I did not want to know anything about it.

When DILLON came back from Washington GRADY came over to the place that night and told me everything was pretty well straightened out. I kind of forgot the matter for a while. A few days later GRADY

SL 98-54

wanted 3200 more. I said, 'What do you want this for?' He said, 'For the game deal.' I had about 1100 in my pocket. I gave him that and then gave him a cashier's check for another hundred.

DILLON came back from Washington. Then BRADY came over to my house one morning and said, 'Jump in the car.' I said, 'What's the matter?' He said, 'Jump in the car. We're going down to see DILLON.' I said, 'What happened?' He said, 'That dirty s.o.b.' I went down to DILLON's office with BRADY. DILLON did not want me to come in at first. After I got in they were talking about war surplus compressors. Then they switched back to this MIKE O'NEIL. DILLON said when he went up to Washington that the receptionist would not allow him in to see President TRUMAN so they called the Secret Service men. He said they were Secret Service men, anyhow. The Secret Service men went in and so President TRUMAN wanted to know who he was and then Mr. TRUMAN came out the door and told the receptionist that any time that DILLON came to Washington for her to let him in because if it wasn't for DILLON he wouldn't be where he is at today.

In the meantime the President referred DILLON to talk to BOB HANNEGAN. DILLON said he had an appointment with BOB HANNEGAN in Washington that following Wednesday. So BRADY asked me for some more money, to give to DILLON. I think I gave BRADY \$75 in cash and a \$50 check. So DILLON went to Washington again. When he came back, BRADY came over to the house one morning after he got back. He got back at night and he supposed to have called BRADY. BRADY said, 'Come on out. We're going down to see DILLON, that so and so.' I said, 'What happened?' He said, 'I wised him up to the fact there was a vacancy on the Parole Board. He double crossed me and has got his man on the job. He is some friend of BOB HANNEGAN's and O'NEIL won't get the job.' So I said, 'Can't you work through DILLON?' I said, 'I think you just threw money down the drain.'

We got down there and DILLON explained to him that he had MIKE O'NEIL pretty well but he couldn't get the backing of the politicians here for the job so this fellow LYONS got the job. This all happened during September and October 1943.

While these conversations with DILLON and BRADY were going on, I was also making a list of names and another piece of paper on which I was listing the names of men he was going to try to spring and I remember that on that list he had written the names of 'Little New York', CHARLES WICK and PHILIP D'AMOREA. He said that these were friends of his he wanted sprung from the Federal Penitentiaries and he had his price lists opposite the names. By price lists I mean the amount it would be necessary to pay in each instance to spring the particular man.



SL 98-4

"During the summer of 1945 I met WILLIE HEENIE of Chicago who came to St. Louis to attend his sister's funeral. HEENIE and two or three other men from Chicago came from Hot Springs, Arkansas. On that occasion Sheriff DAUGHERTY of St. Louis, GRADY and JOE FINEGAN of the Hyattsville Club, Venice, California, were all present at the Safford Hotel and I was introduced to HEENIE and others.

"During the month of October 1945 HEENIE came back to St. Louis with two men from Chicago. Sheriff DAUGHERTY brought them in to Street-Carroll's Funeral Home, 4600 Natural Bridge, St. Louis, where GRADY's body was laid out."

/s/ MICHAEL P. NORMAN

WITNESSES:

Special Agent, F.B.I., Saint Louis, Mo.

Special Agent, F.B.I., St. Louis, Mo.

After having signed the foregoing statement TESTA elaborated on certain points which he had not made entirely clear in his original statement. He stated with respect to the price list containing names of persons to be "sprung" that he was present in September 1945 in HELLON's office when GRADY exhibited the price list to HELLON and that while they were in the office HELLON had a copy of this price list made and gave the original back to GRADY. He said that it was his impression that the price list was in connection with negotiations for the appointment of O'NEIL and he did not hear HELLON and GRADY actually discussing the possibility of "springing" any particular individual.

With respect to the checks mentioned as Cashier's checks which he wrote out prior to giving the money to GRADY, TESTA stated that by Cashier's checks he meant checks made payable to cash and drawn against his bank account. On this connection he said that GRADY did not like to accept checks payable to cash and that whenever he borrowed money or borrowed money from anyone he would request the person from whom he got the money to cash the check at the bank and to deposit the money in his account.

TESTA stated that he continued to operate the Night Owl until for approximately two months after GRADY died in October 1945 and that among certain personal effects of GRADY left at this restaurant he had picked up the menu and pieces of paper containing the price list and thought that he took it to his home. Agents accompanied him back to his home at which time he made a thorough search with agents through all of

SL 58-64

his papers and personal effects but thus far he has been unable to locate this list. He stated that he would continue his efforts to locate the prize list.

Enclosure to Washington Field: Signed Statement of MICHAEL  
P. NORMAN dated October 3, 1947  
AIRMAIL REGISTERED

PENDING

SL

RECEIVED 12/15/55

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

At St. Louis, Missouri will continue its efforts with FESTA to locate the wife list referred to in the details hereof by him.

51. 23-44

CONFIDENTIAL, UNCLASSIFIED

and is the one who overheard NORMAN's conversation in Mueller's Tavern, St. Louis.

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 58-64

b7c

REPORT MADE AT <b>ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10-11-47</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/10, 11/47</b>	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <span style="float: right;">m2</span>
TITLE <b>LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was., et al</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>BRIBERY PAROLE MATTERS</b>
<p><b>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 25%;"> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">NO STATISTICS</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">JAN 11 3 05 AM '48</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">FBI STAT SECT 'N 69</p> <p style="font-size: 3em; font-weight: bold;">b70</p> </div> <div style="width: 75%;"> <p>MICHAEL J. O'NEILL, Supervisor in office of U. S. Collector, Internal Revenue, St. Louis, states he never applied for position with U. S. Board of Parole and to his knowledge no one interceded in his behalf for such position; that he never discussed with PAUL DILLON or EDWARD BRADY, deceased, anything concerning such position nor with respect to the release of convicts from federal penitentiaries. He admits being in DILLON's office with BRAIDY but says that they did not discuss parole matters and denies seeing BRAIDY for period of at least six months prior to latter's death. JOHN W. JOYNT, attorney at law, St. Louis, who allegedly was formerly a law partner of PAUL DILLON, states he at no time had anything to do with obtaining paroles for subjects and has no knowledge of case except what he saw in newspapers. [REDACTED] states JOYNT has been involved in parole matters with respect to St. Louis convicts but has no knowledge that either JOYNT or DILLON were involved in instant case. [REDACTED] recently out of city but will be interviewed upon his return. JAMES PATRICK TESTA unable to locate list, which allegedly was in possession of EDWARD BRADY, containing names of persons to be paroled.</p> </div> </div>			
<p style="text-align: center;">-I- <span style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">b7c</span></p> <p><b>REFERENCED:</b> Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 10-9-47 at St. Louis; Teletype to Bureau, Washington Field and Chicago dated 10-10-47.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3 Bureau (AMSI) (Attention Mr. Rosen)</li> <li>2 Chicago (58-194)</li> <li>2 Washington Field (58-261) (Encl. RMK)</li> <li>2 St. Louis</li> </ul> <p style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; text-align: right;">58-2000-304</p>			



SL 58-64

DETAILS:

This is a joint report of ASAC H. K. MOSS, Special Agent [REDACTED] and the reporting agent.

Investigation through city and telephone directories and in the building at 418 Olive Street, St. Louis, Missouri, where the office of PAUL DILLON is located, disclosed that the individual referred to by JAMES PATRICK TESTA as MIKE O'NEIL was probably identical with MICHAEL J. O'NEILL, presently employed as a supervisor in the Clayton, Missouri branch of the Office of the U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue, St. Louis, Missouri. O'NEILL was telephonically contacted and stated that he would call at the St. Louis Office of the FBI for an interview.

Upon being interviewed by ASAC H. K. MOSS and the reporting agent O'NEILL executed the following signed statement, the original of which is being transmitted herewith to the Washington Field Division:

"St. Louis, Missouri  
October 10, 1947

"I, MICHAEL J. O'NEILL, make this voluntary statement to Special Agents [REDACTED] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. b7c

"I have never applied directly or indirectly for a position with the United States Board of Parole and to my knowledge no one has ever interceded in my behalf to obtain a position with the U. S. Board of Parole. Specifically, I have never discussed with Mr. PAUL DILLON or Mr. EDWARD BRADY, deceased, anything at all that might be construed as an application for a position with the U. S. Board of Parole. I have never discussed with Mr. PAUL DILLON anything relating to the release of federal prisoners from a United States penitentiary.

/s/ MICHAEL J. O'NEILL

Witnesses:

[REDACTED] b7c  
Special Agent F.B.I.  
St. Louis Mo."

O'NEILL stated that at one time he had withdrawn from a race in an election in the city of St. Louis and that as a result of withdrawing from this race in favor of another candidate he naturally expected that he would get some consideration in the way of a job. However, he stated BRADY at no time owed him enough politically to warrant BRADY's

SL 58-64

advancing funds to DILLON on his behalf for any type of job. He further stated that he had not seen BRADY for a period of at least six months prior to the latter's death but did admit that on one occasion he had been in DILLON's office with BRADY. However, he did not remember just when this occasion was and would not state why he was in DILLON's office on that particular occasion but said that it was not in connection with parole matters of any type.

JOHN W. JOYNT, a lawyer with offices at 1221 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri, who was formerly a circuit judge for the city of St. Louis, was interviewed at which time he executed the following statement, the original of which is being transmitted herewith to the Washington Field Division:

"October 11th, 1947

"I, JOHN W. JOYNT, attorney at law, make the following voluntary Statement: T [REDACTED] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

"I have been asked as to whether I had made any contacts in order to obtain the paroles of certain individuals in connection with whom Congressional hearings are being conducted, particularly with respect to LOUIE CAMPAGNA, et al. For the information of the authorities conducting this investigation I will state that at no time, past or present have I had anything to do with any such persons or their paroles. In addition, I have not been in any discussion concerning such persons or their paroles and have no knowledge of the subject excepting what I have read in the daily press. b7c

/s/ JOHN W. JOYNT

Witness -

[REDACTED]  
Special Agent F.B.I.

[REDACTED]  
Special Agent F.B.I.  
St. Louis Mo."

Mr. JOYNT admitted that in about 1934 to 1936 he did do some work in connection with obtaining a parole for one ELLIOT LONDE and stated that the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" newspaper had alleged that he was active in connection with the case of one LUDWIG LUDER and indicated that this newspaper had tried to smear his name in connection with these cases but emphatically denied any connection whatsoever with the instant case. LONDE and LUDER were notorious criminals who had been active in the vicinity of St. Louis.

SL 58-64

[REDACTED]

JOYNT was involved in these cases and that sometime during the 1930's JOYNT and DILLON were law partners and "worked together" on matters of that type. However, he said he had heard nothing definite to the effect that DILLON was interested in the instant case and that as a matter of fact, he knew nothing about the case involving LOUIS CAMPAGNA, et al. He said that DILLON and JOYNT had been closely associated for a number of years and that it was prior to the time JOYNT was a circuit judge in St. Louis that they were associated as law partners.

[REDACTED] b7D  
[REDACTED] will be interviewed immediately upon his return for any information he may be able to furnish concerning this matter.

JAMES PATRICK TESTA was again interviewed and stated that he had made a thorough search of his home but was unable to locate the menu and other paper which he had seen in the possession of EDWARD BRADY which he believed contained a list of convicts BRADY wanted paroled from federal penitentiaries.

Enclosure to Washington Field: Signed statement of MICHAEL J. O'NEILL dated 10-19-47;  
Signed statement of JOHN W. JOYNT dated 10-11-47 -  
REGISTERED MAIL

P E N D I N G



SL 53-64

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

ST. LOUIS DIVISION

At St. Louis, Missouri will interview [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

b7D

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **58-47**

REPORT MADE AT <b>PITTSBURGH, PA.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10/14/47</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/7/47</b>	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> <b>b7c</b>
TITLE <b>LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was. et al</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS</b>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 25%;"> <p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">NO STATISTICS</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">JAN 11 3 04 PM '48</p> <p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">FBI STAT SECT'N 63</p> </div> <div style="width: 75%;"> <p>Captain <b>ALBERT R. CONNER</b>, Federal Prisons Industries, Inc., recalls seeing letter from <b>JAMES R. ROBINSON</b> when reviewing files on subject, but does not remember any conversation with <b>ROBINSON</b>. When <b>CONNER</b> was Acting Director of Bureau of Prisons in summer 1945, he talked to <b>FRANK LOVELAND</b> of the Bureau of Prisons about the transfer from USP, Atlanta, Ga. of 3 prisoners, one of whom was <b>D'ANDREA</b>. These 3 men had been recommended for transfer by a classification board at USP, Atlanta, Ga. Warden <b>J. W. SANDFORD</b>, USP, Atlanta, wrote letter about rumors that favors and transfers were being obtained through expenditure of large sums of money. <b>CONNER</b> believes transfers of 3 prisoners held up because of these rumors but later transfers went through when space available on bus going to USP, Leavenworth, Kansas. Attorney named <b>DILLON</b> saw <b>CONNER</b> in summer 1945 about transfer of one or more subjects but exerted no particular pressure, according to <b>CONNER</b>. <b>CONNER</b> reports that neither <b>ROBINSON'S</b> letter or <b>DILLON'S</b> personal call had anything to do with transfers. <b>CONNER</b> knows of no bribery or irregularities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- RUC -</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><del>DEFERRED RECORDING</del></p> </div> </div>			
<p>REFERENCE: Telephone call from Washington Field to Pittsburgh, 10/7/47. Teletype from Pittsburgh to Bureau and Washington Field, 10/7/47.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT:		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<p>③ - Bureau (AMSD) - <i>cc [initials]</i></p> <p>2 - Chicago</p> <p>3 - Washington Field (AMSD)</p> <p>2 - Pittsburgh</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">RECEIVED</p> <p style="text-align: center;">15 DEC 20 1947</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FBI</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JAN 15 1948</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RECEIVED</p> <p style="text-align: center;">JAN 15 1948</p>	
AOB		RECORDED & INDEXED	

DETAILS: On October 7, 1947, at 3:00 PM, Assistant Special Agent in Charge CARL E. HENNRICH, Washington Field Office, telephonically furnished Assistant Special Agent in Charge A. K. BOWLES of the Pittsburgh Division pertinent information in this case and requested the interview of Captain ALBERT H. CONNER, an official of the Bureau of Prisons, at the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia.

AT ALDERSON, WEST VIRGINIA

Captain ALBERT H. CONNER, Associate Commissioner, Federal Prisons Industries, Inc., United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., advised that he has in the past acted as Director of the Bureau of Prisons in the absence of Mr. JAMES V. BENNETT, Director of that Bureau.

Captain CONNER advised that he previously reviewed the files on the five subjects involved in this investigation on October 2 and 3, 1947, before he left Washington, D.C. and Captain CONNER was aware of the nature of the investigation being conducted. He advised that in one of the five files at Washington maintained by the Bureau of Prisons, he recalled seeing a letter from JOHN R. ROBINSON, Chicago, Illinois, but Captain CONNER was of the belief that the letter was addressed to Mr. BENNETT. Captain CONNER reported that he did not recall having seen the letter previously and specifically does not recall having had any conversation with ROBINSON about transfer of any of the five subjects.

Captain CONNER talked to FRANK LOVELAND of the Bureau of Prisons about the transfer of three prisoners from the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia. This discussion took place in the summer of 1945 when Captain CONNER was the Acting Director of the Bureau of Prisons and during which time Mr. BENNETT was in Europe. CONNER seemed to recall that one of the men mentioned for transfer was D'ANDREA, and that he was one of the ones who went to the United States Penitentiary, Leavenworth. CONNER mentioned that LOVELAND has immediate charge of transfers and signs the orders for the transfer after discussing the matter with the Director or Acting Director of the Bureau of Prisons. Captain CONNER specifically pointed out that in the instance of these three men who were transferred to Leavenworth, he was willing to accept full responsibility, and that if the facts were the same, they would still be transferred if the matter were left up to him. Captain CONNER pointed out that it was a common practice to transfer prisoners to an institution which affords the same amount of security if that institution is located closer to the prisoner's home; that this procedure makes it more convenient for the relatives to interview the prisoner in question and has a direct relationship on the behavior of the prisoner.

It was pointed out by CONNER that the recommendation for the transfer of these three men had been made by the Classification Board at the U.S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, because these men were forming a clique with other prisoners at Atlanta and this was something the penal authorities tried to avoid. CONNER stated that this recommendation would be found in the "Progress Report" on each of the three men in question in their files maintained by the Bureau of Prisons. CONNER stated that he had seen this recommendation in the files and that the recommendation had been made while BENNETT was still in this country and was in fact, the Director, Bureau of Prisons.

CONNER brought out that he also recalls seeing in the file a letter written probably in May 1945 by Warden J. W. SANDFORD, United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, in which Warden SANDFORD stated that there was a prevalent rumor at the Penitentiary that large sums of money were being spent to secure favors and transfers. This letter was written about the time, or shortly after, the recommendations had been made to transfer three of the subjects, of whom D'ANDREA was one. Captain CONNER informed that this letter was received at the Bureau of Prisons before Mr. BENNETT went to Europe and while he was in fact the Director of the Bureau of Prisons. Captain CONNER was of the belief that Mr. BENNETT was away during the summer of 1945. Returning to the discussion about the letter from Warden SANDFORD, Captain CONNER advised that the letter mentioned that certain attorneys, names not recalled, had contacted some of the prisoners at Atlanta and that apparently the rumor was circulated based upon these interviews. Captain CONNER stated that the letter in question contains the names of the attorneys who interviewed the prisoners.

After Mr. BENNETT went to Europe, an Attorney named DILLON came to the Bureau of Prisons and was interviewed by Captain CONNER. DILLON was endeavoring to secure a transfer for one or more of the subjects involved herein. CONNER stated that the transfers were not made because of DILLON or because of the letter from ROBINSON but were made in spite of these efforts to secure transfers. Captain CONNER recalled the name DILLON when he recently saw a newspaper clipping from the Chicago Tribune which stated that DILLON had been called to testify before a Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments which was interviewing witnesses in connection with this case. Captain CONNER stated that four of the paroled men testified before the Committee; that one subject's wife and at least one attorney also had been called to testify and that this brought DILLON'S name back to CONNER'S mind. Captain CONNER reported that he had made no record of DILLON'S call and that it was his impression that DILLON did not exert any undue pressure to secure the transfers but did talk about his alleged friendship with President TRUMAN and said something about having managed TRUMAN'S campaign when he campaigned for election as Senator.

As far as CONNER was concerned, these transfers were routine, in this particular instance, were made at the convenience of the federal government. Captain CONNER explained that the transfers had been held up because of the rumor prevalent at the U.S. Penitentiary at Atlanta; that several months later, a penitentiary bus was at Atlanta and had several seats available and was going to the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kansas, to deliver prisoners. Captain CONNER sent a teletype while acting Director to WILLIAM HUNTER, Warden, U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, to find out if he could and would accept the three additional prisoners. A teletype was received in response stating that no special problems would be created by having these prisoners at Leavenworth and that they could be transferred so far as the authorities at Leavenworth were concerned.

Captain CONNER stated that D'ANDREA was not transferred based on the ROBINSON letter and that as indicated previously, the transfer was routine. Captain CONNER did not remember that the allegation had been made in this letter that D'ANDREA was ill.

As previously indicated, Captain CONNER played a part in the transfer of two additional prisoners who went to the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth. However, he did not recall the details involved but did remember the name PAUL DeLUCIA but did not seem to be too familiar with the names of the other subjects.

He had no additional information to furnish with reference to the transfer of the three men to Leavenworth. Captain CONNER did volunteer the information that these men were reported to be members of the old CAPONE Gang and that they had been placed in institutions which would afford a maximum amount of security. Captain CONNER stated that he did not remember any transfers from this group being made to the Medical Center at Springfield, Mo., and he mentioned that transfers to the facilities at Springfield are based on the recommendations made by a medical officer at the institution where the prisoner is incarcerated. Most of the tuberculosis, mental and cancer cases are sent to the Medical Center at Springfield.

Captain CONNER did not remember anything about transfers to the Correctional Institution at Terre Haute, Indiana.

He furnished no information with reference to the irregularities involved in connection with transfers and specifically pointed out that paroles are not within the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Prisons since they are handled by the Board of Pardon and Parole.

Captain CONNER was specifically asked if he knew of any pressure that was brought to bear on anyone including himself on behalf of these men. He stated that the only possible instance he knew of was the personal call of DILLON but he explained that DILLON was merely pretending to have lots of political weight and wanted to throw it around. Captain CONNER stated that DILLON did not impress him one way or another, and the fact that he had made a call on behalf of a federal prisoner was not something unusual.

Captain CONNER stated that no money had been offered to him or anyone he knew about in connection with the transfer or in connection with a parole involving these men. He again emphasized that the ROBINSON letter and DILLON call had nothing to do with the transfers.

Captain CONNER said that the files in the Bureau of Prisons would disclose the exact dates mentioned herein and that the majority of the information he furnished is based for the greater part on his briefly refreshed recollection. Captain CONNER stated that he would be perfectly willing to give a signed statement with reference to this matter after reviewing the files to further refresh his memory. He was cooperative throughout the interview. Captain CONNER was interviewed in the private study of Warden HELEN HIRONIMUS of the Federal Reformatory for Women.

The referenced teletype furnished the substance of the information given by Captain ALBERT H. CONNER.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

NK FILE NO. **58-152** mvg

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEWARK, NEW JERSEY</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>9/27/47</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>9/25,26/47</b>	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> <b>7C</b>
TITLE <b>LOUIS CAMPAGNA, was. et al</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTERS</b>

ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR ROSEN

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

ALEXANDER FEINBERG, only attorney in Camden by that name, does not know JOHN ROSELLI and did not telephone Board of Parole on July 14, 1947. No 401 Main Street in Camden. WILLIAM J. HANLEY, Hoboken, N. J., attorney, met unidentified man at Astor Bar in NYC. He was asked to take interest in ROSELLI's parole application. HANLEY refused because no retainer offered. Later HANLEY wrote to ROSELLI, asked if he could take interest in case and identity of ROSELLI's friend in New York. HANLEY discouraged by ROSELLI's reply and dropped matter. ROSELLI unable to identify friend in NYC. HANLEY denies any knowledge of case.

- RUC -

**REFERENCES:** Bureau Letter to Washington Field dated 9-22-47.  
Teletype from Washington Field dated 9-24-47.

**DETAILS:** AT CAMDEN, N. J.

ALEXANDER FEINBERG, 210 North Sixth Street, advised that he has had no dealings whatsoever with anyone by the name of JOHN ROSELLI. He stated that he has never represented an individual by this name nor did he make any contact with the United States Board of Paroles on July 14, 1947.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>S. R. McKee</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 3 - Washington Field 1 - Chicago (Information) 1 - New York (Information) 2 - Newark		<b>58-2000-320</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <b>FBI</b>                  15 DEC 20 1947             </div>
		RECORDED INDEXED

NK 58-152

FEINBERG stated that he is the only attorney by that name in the Camden area. He said that there is an EDWARD FEINBERG, who is an attorney in Atlantic City with whom he is acquainted.

ALEXANDER FEINBERG, in the writer's presence, telephoned EDWARD FEINBERG and without divulging the Bureau's interest in the case, ascertained from EDWARD FEINBERG that he had no dealings with JOHN ROSELLI.

A check of the Camden telephone directory and the city directory confirmed the fact that ALEXANDER FEINBERG is the only attorney by that name in Camden.

Inquiry on Main Street, revealed that there is no such address as 401 Main Street, which was mentioned in referenced letter as the address of FEINBERG. This street is a short street of approximately two blocks running parallel to the railroad tracks in a poor section of town.

AT HOBOKEN, NEW JERSEY

WILLIAM J. HANLEY is a practicing attorney with his office at 84 Washington Street, Hoboken, New Jersey. He is known to be active in Democratic political circles and HANLEY is counsel for the Board of Education in Hoboken. He is admitted to the New Jersey State Bar and also to the Federal Bar for the Southern District of New York. During political campaigns he frequently goes about the State making speeches in support of candidates endorsed by the former Mayor FRANK HAGUE, Jersey City, and the Democratic Party.

HANLEY was interviewed at his office on September 25, 1947 by Special Agents [REDACTED]

Mr. HANLEY advised that he has been a lawyer for about thirty years, that he practices both in New Jersey and in Federal Court in New York City. At one time he worked in New York City, has many contacts there and spends a great deal of his time in New York. He stated that about a year ago, he was at the bar of the Astor Hotel in New York City which he frequents often. He met an individual at the bar whom he had never seen before. He heard the man's name but is unable to recall it.

HANLEY further pointed out that at one time he was a district

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NK 58-152

court judge in New Jersey and is addressed as "Judge" by many people who know him. He believes that the individual who he met at the bar was impressed by the fact that he was called "Judge" and because of this, advised him about JOHN ROSELLI. He pointed out that ROSELLI was involved in the WILLIE BIOFF movie racketeering case but that ROSELLI had really not done anything serious. He described the individual as white, male, short, about forty, Italian descent, black hair, lived at the Astor Hotel at that time, was in the clothing business in New York and had a son at the military academy at West Point at that time.

HANLEY was asked by this individual if he would take an interest in ROSELLI's efforts to obtain a parole. HANLEY inquired about a retainer and was advised that it was not possible at that time to give him money but that there would be money in the case later. The individual stated that it would be necessary first to find out what HANLEY could do on ROSELLI's behalf. The individual said that he was merely a friend of ROSELLI's. He also told him that ROSELLI was in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Georgia.

Within a short time after the meeting at the bar, this individual telephoned HANLEY on two occasions. HANLEY still took no interest in the case because there was no money in it. He has not heard from or seen the individual since and HANLEY has visited the Astor Bar frequently since that time.

HANLEY pointed out that a few months later, when he was in need of money, he reviewed some of his records to see if he could get a case. He came across a notation about JOHN ROSELLI and thereafter took steps to locate the individual he had met at the Astor without success. HANLEY stated that he then wrote to JOHN ROSELLI at the Atlanta Penitentiary in an attempt to get ROSELLI's permission to act on his behalf and to ascertain if ROSELLI could identify his friend in New York City. HANLEY pointed out that in a case of this type he might get as high as \$500 or \$750 to make one trip to the penitentiary to interview ROSELLI for the facts of his confinement. He then believed it would be possible to get another retainer after his interview with ROSELLI.

HANLEY turned over to the agents of this office all correspondence in his records with ROSELLI and the penitentiary. He stated that he was discouraged by ROSELLI's reply and by the fact that ROSELLI was unable to identify the man in New York City. Consequently he took no further steps on behalf of ROSELLI and took no interest whatsoever in the case.

NK 58-152

He stated that it is his belief that the individual in New York City made no other efforts on ROSELLI's behalf or else he would have gotten in touch with HANLEY. He stated specifically that he made absolutely no contacts with anyone or no efforts whatsoever on ROSELLI's behalf. He stated that he has absolutely no knowledge of any activities on the part of anyone on behalf of any of the subjects.

The following is the correspondence between HANLEY and ROSELLI:

"Department of Justice  
United States Penitentiary  
Atlanta, Georgia"

June 5, 1947

"The Warden  
United States Penitentiary  
Terre Haute, Indiana"

RE: John Roselli, Reg. No. 63775-A.  
(Discharged)

"Dear Sir:

"I am in receipt of a letter from Mr. William J. Hanley, 84 Washington Street, Hoboken, New Jersey regarding a communication he addressed to the above named subject, apparently while Roselli was incarcerated in this institution.

"Since Roselli was transferred to Terre Haute September 29, 1946 I enclose herewith the communication from Mr. Hanley for your information."

"Very truly,

(Signed)

JOSEPH W. SANFORD  
Warden"

"CC - Mr. Hanley"

NK 58-152

"June 9th, 1947."

"Warden, United States Penitentiary  
Terre Haute, Indiana.

Re: John Roselli.

Dear Sir:-

"If it is not a violation of the regulations of your institution, would you be kind enough to see that the enclosed communication is delivered to John Roselli, an inmate of your institution.

"May I suggest that you refer to letter received by you from Joseph W. Sanford, Warden of the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, under date of June 5th, 1947."

"Respectfully,

WILLIAM J. HANLEY"

"WJH:SRN  
ENCL."

\* \* \* \*

NK 58-152

"June 9th, 1947."

"John Roselli:

Dear Sir:-

"Some months ago one of your friends, whose name I do not remember, called me and asked me if I would interest myself in your case as regards presenting certain facts to the Parole Board when your case came up. Unfortunately I have lost the name and address of your friend and I am writing you to find out two things, one, will you give me permission to so interest myself in your case, and two, if you are so inclined, would you be kind enough to let me know immediately whether I can locate your friend, who is someplace in New York.

"It is important that I hear from you one way or the other immediately.

"I am enclosing a self-addressed, stamped envelope for your return letter."

"Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. HANLEY"

"WJH:SRN  
ENCL."

NK 58-152

"United States Department of Justice"  
United States Penitentiary  
Terre Haute, Indiana

June 17, 1947

"Mr. William J. Hanley  
Attorney at Law  
84 Washington Street  
Hoboken, New Jersey

RE: ROSELLI, John  
Reg. No. 4305-TH

"Dear Mr. Hanley:

"Upon receipt of your letter dated June 9, 1947 we interviewed Roselli and found he had no objection to our advising you about his sentence.

"Subject is serving a ten year sentence, and will become eligible for parole on July 7, 1947. His case will be reviewed by the U. S. Board of Parole some time next month to determine the advisability of his early release. If parole is granted he may be released at any time between the date of parole eligibility and November 23, 1950, which is the date of Conditional Release.

"Roselli stated that he had no idea who might have sought this information and is therefore unable to supply the name and address of the person you had in mind. It is suggested that before initiating any action in his behalf that he be advised specifically what sort of action is contemplated.

"We trust this is the information you desire and thank you for your interest in Roselli."

"Sincerely yours,

J. E. OVERLADE  
Warden"

NK 58-152

From the letter dated June 5, 1947 from the Warden of the United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia, to the Warden of the United States Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Indiana, it appears that there was at least one other letter from Mr. HANLEY in this regard. Mr. HANLEY stated that he could recall no other letter and his files do not contain a copy of it.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

NK 58-152

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

A copy of this report has been designated for the information of the New York Office in view of the possibility that the individual who contacted WILLIAM J. HANLEY in New York can be identified through other interviews and investigation in connection with this case.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

KANSAS CITY

FILE NO. 58-60

REPORT MADE AT <b>CINCINNATI</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10/3/47</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/3/47</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b>
TITLE <b>LOUIS CAMPAGNA, w.as., ET AL</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>BRIBERY; PAROLE MATTER</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

[REDACTED] Correctional Officer, U.S. Pen., Leavenworth, Kansas, positively identified photographs of ANTHONY JOSEPH ACCARDO as identical with JOHN BULGER. [REDACTED] states BULGER and BERNSTEIN always together at every visit supervised by him and no third person was present. [REDACTED] unable to identify photograph of MURRAY HUMPHREYS. [REDACTED] determined from BERNSTEIN that BULGER not an attorney but a business representative. BERNSTEIN during first visit at Leavenworth offered [REDACTED] refused.

-RUC-

REFERENCE:

Kansas City letter dated 10/2/47

DETAILS:

AT CHILLICOTHE, OHIO

[REDACTED] was interviewed by the reporting agent on October 3, 1947 at Chillicothe, where he was attending a conference of Prison Locals of Public Workers of America, C.I.O. He advised that he was assigned as Correctional Officer, for a period of approximately two years, in the visiting room of the U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas beginning sometime in August 1945. After being assigned to the Visitor's Room, [REDACTED] recalled that EUGENE BERNSTEIN, Attorney-at-law, appeared at the Penitentiary and visited with LOUIS CAMPAGNA and PAUL DE LUCA. During this visit, BERNSTEIN was accompanied by JOSEPH BULGER, who was listed as an attorney on the visitor's form. At the end of the first visit in 1945, [REDACTED] escorted BERNSTEIN and BULGER from the Visitor's Room to the front office and just before leaving BERNSTEIN thanked

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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6-9 JAN 10 1948



Cincinnati file #58-60

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[redacted] for his courtesies and extended his hand for a handshake. When [redacted] withdrew his hand he found a rolled up bill of money, denomination unknown, which he returned to BERNSTEIN, advising him that he could not accept any gratuity. [redacted] advised that he immediately thereafter reported this incident to Warden W.A. HUNTER, but does not know whether any record was maintained of this incident. [redacted] advised that no other offer was ever made by BERNSTEIN and none was ever made by BULGER.

[redacted] was then shown the three photographs of ANTHONY JOSEPH ACCARDO, which he positively identified as being identical with BULGER. He was also shown a photograph of MURRAY HUMPHREYS. [redacted] advised that he never before had seen the person pictured as MURRAY HUMPHREYS.

[redacted] further advised that all of the visits by BERNSTEIN at the U.S. Penitentiary, Leavenworth, Kansas, in which he [redacted] supervised, BULGER was in his company. [redacted] believed that there were probably six or seven such visits by BERNSTEIN and BULGER. He stated that no other person was ever in their company.

During one of the later meetings by BERNSTEIN and BULGER at Leavenworth [redacted] inquired of BERNSTEIN whether BULGER was an attorney and BERNSTEIN advised [redacted] that BULGER was not an attorney but was a business representative, handling the business interests of CAMPAGNA and DE LUCIA.

[redacted] had never before instant interview heard of the name of JOSEPH ANTHONY ACCARDO.

[redacted] advised that he was returning to Leavenworth on October 6, 1947.

The photographs of HUMPHREYS and ACCARDO are being returned to Kansas City office under separate cover.

-REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN-

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 76-729

REPORT MADE AT <b>INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10-8-47</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10-7-47</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b> <span style="float: right;">b7c</span>
TITLE <b>LOUIS CAMPAGNA, W.B.B.; ET AL</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>BRIBERY PAROLE MATTERS</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

Subject ROSELLI transferred from USP, Atlanta, to Terre Haute 10-7-46. Released on parole 9-13-47. Correspondents I. A. VRUMAN, friend; Mrs. HELEN WOODS UCHOIS, sister; BERNICE ANN FRANK, fiancée; and DANIEL M. WINELER and FRANK RUMAS friends. Subject visited by PAUL DILLON 11-20-46, by fiancée 12-14, 15-46, by I. A. RUMAN 4-2-47, and by JACK KEARNS, promoter 5-21-47. Attorney WILLIAM J. HANLEY, Hoboken, N. J., advised subject that a friend of his whose name he had forgotten had asked that HANLEY intercede with Parole Board for him. In letter to Hon. THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., J. V. BENNETT refused permission for KEARNS to see subject. Latter wanted Mrs. RAY FRANK of Hollywood, Cal., to be made authorized correspondent. Chief of Police there said she had moved to unknown address in New York. Yuma, Arizona, Marriage Bureau shows subject and WINEFRED VLASEP married in Yuma 4-1-40. Subject has clear record while in prison.

NO STATISTICS

JUN 11 3 33 AM '48

- RUC -

**REFERENCE:**

Report of SA **[REDACTED]** Indianapolis, Indiana, 10-2-47.

**DETAILS:**

AT TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA.

Subject ROSELLI's file was reviewed at the United States Penitentiary. The file shows aliases of JOHN F. STEWART, JOHN STEWART, and gives his true name as JOHN ROSELLI.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <b>[Signature]</b>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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Indpls.  
76-729

He was transferred from Atlanta to Terre Haute on October 7, 1946, and was released on parole August 13, 1947.

ROSELLI's authorized correspondents while in prison were as follows:

I. A. RUMAN, friend, 215 West 5th Street, Los Angeles. This man was also given as one to be notified in case of serious illness or death of subject. Mrs. HELEN WOODS JOHNS, sister, 436½ West 5th Street, Dayton, Ohio. BERNICE ANN FRANK, fiancée, Box 941, Beverly Hills, California. DANIEL M. WINKLER, friend, Bank of America Building, Beverly Hills, California.

FRANK ROMAN, friend, Bank of America Building, Beverly Hills, California.

Subject received ten letters from RUMAN to whom he wrote nineteen. He received nine letters from his sister, and wrote her none in return. His fiancée wrote him about 250 times, and he sent her about 164 letters. WINKLER wrote him 12 times, and ROSELLI sent him 13 letters.

ROSELLI's visitors and dates of visits were as follows:

PAUL DILLON, November 20, 1946

Fiancée, December 14 and 15, 1946

I. A. RUMAN, April 2, 1947

JACK KEARNS, Chicago fight promoter, May 21, 1947

In connection with DILLON's visit, he was interviewed by W. H. EARMART, parole officer at the Penitentiary. A notation was made on DILLON's letter to the warden requesting interview with subject, to the effect that another lawyer hired DILLON and that letter was to be paid by subject through the lawyer making the arrangement. Upon being questioned about this notation, Mr. EARMART stated that he did not recall the incident, but that he believed it was brought about by the feeling of parties concerned that DILLON could help subject more than his own lawyer.

In letter dated April 30, 1947, from the Director of Prisons to Honorable THOMAS J. O'BRIEN, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., he stated that he could not grant permission for KEARNS to visit ROSELLI without further information as to the purpose of the visit.

In letter dated June 9, 1947, WILLIAM J. HANLEY, attorney, 94 Washington Street, Hoboken, New Jersey, advised subject that one of latter's friends had seen HANLEY some months ago and asked him to present certain facts to the parole board. HANLEY requested permission from ROSELLI to do so and also requested the subject to send friend's name which had been forgotten by HANLEY. Latter said it was important that he be advised immediately.

Indpls.  
76-729

MELVIN A. VINER, vice president of Arcade Sunshine Company, Inc., Washington, D. C., wrote Warden at Atlanta on December 12, 1944, that his wife had known ROSELLI all her life and wanted to be remembered to him. He enclosed a picture, Christmas card, and a letter which he asked the warden to give subject.

A letter from the warden dated August 9, 1944, to Chief of Police, Hollywood, California, requested information concerning Mrs. MAY FRANK. It had been requested by subject that she be made an authorized correspondent. The reply dated August 24, 1944, stated that she had formerly lived at the Hollywood Knickerbocker Hotel, Hollywood, but that she had moved to New York with no known address.

Information was obtained from the Yuma, Arizona, Marriage Bureau by the prison officials to the effect that subject and WINEFRED VLASEP had been married in Yuma April 1, 1940.

The penitentiary records show that while incarcerated, subject had a clear record and that no disciplinary action was ever taken against him while in prison.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO. 58-125

REPORT MADE AT <b>LOS ANGELES</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10-3-47</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10-2,3-47</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b>
TITLE <b>LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases, et al</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>RPIBRY PAROLE MATTERS</b>
<p><b>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</b> <u>ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR A. ROSEN</u></p> <p>ROSELLI denies any knowledge of any irregularities in connection with his parole or knowledge of any pressure brought in connection with his parole or the parole of the others. ASH denies sending letter to GIOE requesting GIOE name him parole advisor. ASH also denies receiving word appointing him as parole advisor. Has knowledge of any connection of RIEBER with alleged payoffs. Admits giving letter of character reference concerning GIOE to SIDNEY KORSNIK upon recommendation of personage whose identity ASH refused to divulge.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RUC.</p> <p><b>REFERENCE:</b> Teletype from Chicago to Los Angeles, 10-1-47. Teletype from Bureau, 10-1-47.</p> <p><b>DETAILS:</b> This is a joint report of SA [REDACTED] and the writer.</p> <p><u>JOHN ROSELLI</u>  <u>Residence:</u> 627 South Catalina Street, Apt. 5  Los Angeles  <u>Business:</u> Eagle-Lion Studio  7324 Santa Monica Boulevard  Los Angeles</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED  <i>[Signature]</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE  <i>[Signature]</i>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
(3) Bureau (AMSD) (2) Washington Field (AMSD) (2) Chicago (AMSD) (1) New York (AMSD) (2) Los Angeles		58-2000-363 15 DEC 20 1947	

NO STATISTICS

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STATISTICS

FILED RECORDING

*[Large handwritten mark]*

ROSELLI advised that he had absolutely no knowledge of any irregularities regarding his parole or the parole of the other individuals who were convicted with him on the conspiracy charge. In order to indicate his activities since just prior to conviction, ROSELLI furnished the following dates.

He stated he entered the U. S. Army on December 4, 1942, and that he was indicted on the conspiracy charge on March 18, 1943. The trial was commenced on October 4, 1943, and he was sentenced on December 31, 1943. He elected to serve his sentence on March 8, 1944, and was received at Atlanta Penitentiary on April 4, 1944. He was transferred to Terre Haute Penitentiary, Indiana, October 7, 1946, had his parole hearing on July 4, 1947, and was released from Terre Haute Penitentiary on parole August 13, 1947.

ROSELLI advised that while he was incarcerated in the Atlanta Penitentiary, one of his duties permitted him to see the transfer list and that he observed that the other individuals who were incarcerated in Atlanta with him on the same charge were transferred to Leavenworth Penitentiary. He stated that he knew nothing about this transfer until he observed their names on the transfer list. He further advised that since the time that these individuals left Atlanta he has not heard from or seen any of these persons.

While he was still incarcerated at Atlanta Penitentiary, ROBERT STEWART, an attorney who was working on the appeal for ROSELLI and the others, visited him at Atlanta. He requested STEWART to send someone to see him so that he could discuss the mail fraud indictment that he understood was still pending against him. While he was incarcerated at Atlanta he heard nothing more concerning this matter. However, some eighteen months later in December, 1946, after he had been transferred to Terre Haute, he received a letter at the Penitentiary requesting permission for one PAUL DILLON, an attorney, to see him. He gave permission for DILLON's visit and DILLON did visit him at the Penitentiary in December.

ROSELLI stated that during the interview a guard was present at all times standing within three feet of both DILLON and himself and that the only matter discussed was the indictment against ROSELLI for the mail fraud violation. ROSELLI positively states that no mention was made by either DILLON or himself of the possibility of ROSELLI's parole or the parole of any of the other individuals. Thereafter, he stated, he received no communications, nor did he hear from PAUL DILLON ever again.

He thereafter wrote a letter to OTTO CHRISTENSEN, Attorney-at-Law in Los Angeles, requesting him to advise him of his status concerning the indictment on the mail fraud violation, and CHRISTENSEN replied that the

indictment had been nolle prosequed. ROSELLI stated that prior to the receipt of the letter from DILLON requesting permission to see him that he did not know DILLON. It will be noted that ROSELLI did not mention DILLON's name until he was specifically questioned concerning it.

ROSELLI stated that he appeared at a parole hearing at Terre Haute Penitentiary on July 4, 1947, and that this board consisted of a Mr. NELSON, who was the institution Parole Advisor or official, a Parole Judge who he afterwards ascertained was named ROGERS, and a stenographer who took down the notes of the hearing. He stated that he was thereafter advised on July 8 that he was to be paroled on August 13 or as soon thereafter as possible.

He stated that he had been visited by his fiancée, BEATRICE ANN FRANK, also known as ANN CORCORAN, on approximately three occasions and had corresponded with her frequently. ROSELLI stated that if he were fortunate enough to get a parole on the expiration of his minimum sentence, that he felt it would be best that he have a job promised to him and that a parole advisor be secured prior to the actual parole. He suggested to ANN CORCORAN in a letter that a friend of his, Dr. JAMES STEINBERG of Los Angeles, might serve in that capacity as parole advisor.

After this name was suggested, ROSELLI stated that he had heard that Father JOSEPH THOMPSON was parole advisor to numerous released Federal prisoners in the Los Angeles area, and ANN CORCORAN also wrote and thought that it would be better if Father THOMPSON were substituted in place of Dr. JAMES STEINBERG in view of the fact that both ROSELLI and herself were Catholics.

ROSELLI denied that he had asked anyone other than in these communications referred to between himself and ANN CORCORAN for any assistance or favors of any kind. He stated as far as he was concerned, the parole was a matter of form and that he knows of no pressure by any acquaintance or friends which facilitated his parole or the parole of others. He further stated that he had absolutely no contact or visitors between the time of his parole hearing on July 4, 1947, and his release on August 13, 1947.

He stated upon his release on August 13 he was met by JACK KEARNS, who took him to Chicago where they remained over night, and the following day, the 14th, ROSELLI left via TWA plane for Los Angeles. His transportation was paid for by KEARNS. During this visit with KEARNS no mention was made of his parole or the parole of the others, nor were their names mentioned. No mention was made of ROSELLI having to pay any money or grant any other favors for his parole. In fact, ROSELLI stated that he was not in the position of paying anyone anything and that he was absolutely flat broke other than the \$60 a week that his present job provides him.

He stated that he stayed at the Alexandria Hotel in Los Angeles for a couple of days after his arrival on the 15th of August and that he contacted the Probation Office in Los Angeles, Federal Building, requesting permission to go to Santa Barbara to the Sansom Medical Clinic for a complete physical checkup. He stated he thereafter returned to Los Angeles, discussed his physical condition with Dr. JAMES STEINBERG, and through the efforts of another friend, I. A. RUMAN, secured an apartment at his present address. He further advised that he had been offered a job with Eagle-Lion Studio by BRYAN FOY and that he commenced work there as soon as he returned from Santa Barbara.

He further stated that he has not heard from, either directly or indirectly, any of the individuals that he was originally convicted with and that no one had placed any pressure upon him in connection with his parole or the parole of any of the others. He further stated that as far as he was concerned, he did not want to see any of the individuals that he was convicted with under any circumstance because he did not want anything to happen that would "jam up" his parole.

HARRY A. ASH

Temporarily residing Hollywood Plaza Hotel, Los Angeles

ASH was interviewed immediately upon his arrival in Los Angeles and questioned specifically concerning any letter which he had written to GIOE at Leavenworth in which he requested GIOE to request that he be designated as GIOE's parole advisor. He emphatically denied sending any such letter.

However, he stated that one SIDNEY KORSHAK, an attorney of Chicago, contacted him in February, 1947, and said that GIOE had been vouched for by a personage who was one of the "highest church dignitaries in the United States" and that KORSHAK requested that ASH write a letter of character reference to GIOE for the use of GIOE in his subsequent parole application. ASH stated that he had known GIOE for approximately 33 years and had not known him to be in any previous difficulty with the law. He stated that he had known him quite well years ago and thought highly of him at that time, but had lost contact with him in recent years.

He stated that he wrote this letter at KORSHAK's request but did not mail it, and, in fact, inadvertently misspelled GIOE's name and misdirected the letter. Upon showing it to KORSHAK, KORSHAK advised him of the correct spelling of GIOE's name and of the correct address at Leavenworth Penitentiary, whereupon he rewrote the letter and handed it to KORSHAK. He stated he did not know that this letter was going to be mailed but thought it would merely



be used by KORSHAK in the parole hearing for GIOE. The first inkling he had that this letter had been mailed was in May of 1946 when he received a letter from Washington, D. C., possibly from the Parole Board, signed by URICH, which letter stated GIOE had requested him as his parole advisor.

With respect to the personage that had vouched for GIOE, he stated he would not divulge his name, but that his identity was known to the Chicago Office or to a Mr. WENDELL, who apparently had something to do with the hearing recently held in Chicago. ASH further stated that the reason he would not divulge this personage's name was that when the newspaper articles appeared concerning this matter, two emissaries from this personage came to ASH's office and requested him not to divulge this personage's name and also stated that if ASH did divulge it that this personage would deny any connection with the above matter. He reiterated that he would not under any circumstances divulge the name of this personage.

He further advised that after the newspaper articles appeared that he was named parole advisor for GIOE, that he wrote a letter to HEAGLEY at Leavenworth Penitentiary on August 19 and asked HEAGLEY to define his, ASH's, status as to whether he was the parole advisor for GIOE or not as he had never received any communication naming him as parole advisor.

He further stated that on the 21st of August, 1947, HEAGLEY wrote ASH in response to his letter of the 19th and said that GIOE's release parole plan had been submitted to the Parole Board naming ASH as parole advisor.

ASH stated that the testimony of FISCHER to the effect that on August 14 while ASH was in Springfield, Illinois, that he, ASH, had withdrawn as parole advisor was an outright lie. He stated that he had never received any communication from FISCHER in any manner, shape or form.

However, in August, COLLOSIMO of the Parole Office in Chicago called ASH and said that GIOE would be released and requested ASH to get in touch with GIOE's wife. ASH stated that he did locate GIOE's wife at the Seneca Apartments where she was residing and furnished her address to COLLOSIMO. He added that KORSHAK apparently did not know when GIOE was to be released on parole because KORSHAK's wife and GIOE's wife were planning a trip to California and that this trip was cancelled because of GIOE's release.

When questioned specifically about his knowledge or relationship with an attorney by the name of BIEBER, ASH stated that he knew there was an attorney by that name but to his knowledge he had never seen him. However, he advised that he knows BIEBER's partner, MIKE BRODWIN. However, he stated he did not receive any communications from BRODWIN concerning the parole of GIOE.

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In this connection, ASH denied any connection with any irregularities in the parole of GIOE or any of the others and denied any knowledge of any pressure being brought upon anyone in connection with the entire matter. He further stated that from 1943 he did not see GIOE until he met him on the street in Chicago approximately ten days after his release on August 13, 1947.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO.

88-157

1mg

REPORT MADE AT <b>PHILADELPHIA, PA.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>10/16/47</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/10, 14-15/47</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b>
TITLE <b>LOUIS CAMPAGNA, with aliases, et al</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>BRIBERY - PAROLE MATTER</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

**ATTENTION - ASSISTANT DIRECTOR A. ROSEN**

**[REDACTED] AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, Reading, Pa.,** stated majority of company's records relative bail bonds of defendants issued by instant firm were turned over to the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa., when latter undertook to issue their bail bonds for Subjects involved, when the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY expressed a desire to be released from their responsibility. Files of MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, reveal 14 bail bonds, numbered 24232 to 24245, inclusive, in the amounts of \$50,000 each, were issued, for which an aggregate collateral of \$346,545.32 in cash and \$3,500 in U. S. Treasury War Bonds, was put up by approximately 36 individuals, the majority of whom resided in the Chicago metropolitan area. EMPIRE STATE AGENCY were bail agents for MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY. According to records of latter, which revealed photostatic copies of collateral agreements of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, Reading, Pa., \$364,800, plus \$3,500 in U. S. Treasury War Bonds, was put up as collateral by approximately the same individuals who placed collateral with MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE CO. Information concerning the identities of these individuals, their residences, addresses, types and amounts of known collateral placed with each company, set forth. Repayment of original collateral to guarantors, according to **[REDACTED] MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE CO.,** took place in Chicago, Ill., sometime about June of 1944 and each repayment was by check drawn on a bank whose name was not revealed in the records of instant company, and such checks were signed by the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE CO.

**REFERENCE:**

Teletype from Chicago dated October 24, 1947.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="text-align: center;"> <b>88-2000-368</b>  <b>15 DEC 20 1947</b> </div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - Chicago 2 - Washington 1 - New York (Info) 2 - Philadelphia <b>69 JAN 9 1948</b>	

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The following investigation is predicated upon receipt of reference teletype from Chicago dated October 9, 1947, requesting this office to contact the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, Reading, Pa., and the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY COMPANY at Philadelphia.

The following investigation was conducted at Reading, Pa., by Special Agent [REDACTED] on October 10, 1947.

At READING, PA.

[REDACTED] AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, Sixty [REDACTED] Washington Streets, advised that the majority of all the records covering bail bonds for CAMPAGNA and his associates were in the possession of the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY COMPANY of Philadelphia, Pa.

The records at Reading, Pennsylvania, reflect that bail bonds #18351, #18352, #18363, #18364, #18365, #18366 and #20976 were issued, in the order given above, for RALPH PIERCE, CHARLES GIOE, FRANCIS MARITOTE, PAUL DELUCIA, LOUIS CAMPAGNA, PHIL D'ANDREA and JOHN ROSELLI on May 23, 1943. [REDACTED] pointed out that, after the bail bonds had been issued and the matter came to the attention of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY officers, the company took the first opportunity available to "unload" the bonds, because they did not want that type of business.

[REDACTED] then produced a yellow work sheet from the file of [REDACTED] which appeared to contain the greater part of the correspondence and other data in the records of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY. This sheet contained a list of names of individuals who, [REDACTED] believed, were given in the early stages of the negotiation for a bail bond for the defendants, as financially able to sign the bond as guarantors, and who were able to furnish collateral for the bond. The following names were noted and are in addition to the names of the persons listed by the Chicago Office as guarantors in connection with the bond furnished by Subject and his associates:

PHILAMANTICA  
ED. S. ODY  
CAMILLO CULLANO

CAROLINE SPRINGOLA  
ARGUS ABAD  
LUCY BUSO

No addresses were given for the above persons. [REDACTED] recalled that this list of individuals comprised [REDACTED] and were [REDACTED] to have a net worth of three million dollars. [REDACTED] further advised that all information as to the dates of bonds, dates of payment, dates of cancellation of bonds are available in the records of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. This information was being [REDACTED] original records to the Philadelphia office of the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY COMPANY.

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With respect to repayment of collateral to the original guarantors, [redacted] pointed out that this matter was handled by an officer, as he recalled it, of the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY COMPANY and that the repayments, which are listed later in this report, were made directly through the banks upon which the guarantors had presented checks. He further stated that he believed that an officer of the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY COMPANY made a trip to Chicago, Illinois, and personally supervised the repayment of the money to the guarantors. The guarantors referred to in this instance by [redacted] are those individuals whose collateral was not required on the bond with MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY COMPANY, inasmuch as that company did not require the high amount of collateral which was used in having the bonds issued by the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY in the first instance.

He also pointed out that the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY COMPANY assumed the responsibility for returning the money to the guarantors and at the same time executed an agreement with the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY that insured the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY against any claims which might result from the handling of the bond collateral refunds. This document will protect AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY and keep them "wholly harmless forever" against any such claims. Mr. DEAK advised that this document is on deposit in a safety deposit vault in the Berks County Trust Company at Reading, Pa., and it was noted that a notation to this effect appears on the file jackets of the bond records at the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY in Reading, Pa.

The following persons were listed by [redacted] as having received refunds of collateral at the time the bail bonds were transferred to the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY COMPANY:-

DOROTHY PIERCE	\$12,000
LOUIS C. SOHN	10,000
TONY D. PALIBO	25,000
CARLO AVILLANO	15,000
LOUIS ESPOSITO	5,000
Chicago Insurance Agency	10,000
CHARLES SIENA	5,000
JACK RUSSIAN	50,000

[redacted] stated that he believes that the information concerning the payment of the original bond premium to the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY by JOSEPH BUCHER, of Chicago, Illinois, can probably be obtained through SCHENCKMAN AND COMPANY, of Chicago, Illinois. He pointed out that the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY did not have any direct dealings with subjects or their attorneys but that the transaction was handled through a local agent in Chicago.

He added that he believed that C. V. CORCILLO, of New York, acted as the agent for the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA at the time that the bail bonds were transferred from the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY. [REDACTED] the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, together with attorneys whose names he did not mention, handled the negotiations with the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY COMPANY.

Special Agent [REDACTED] observed that the file of [REDACTED] contained a number of papers and letters and it is believed that a Mr. EMMES was the person in charge of the bonding service of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY at the time the Subjects originally obtained the bonds. [REDACTED] stated that he desired that a subpoena be issued before the complete record of the company would be made available for review, inasmuch as the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY has recently been named co-defendant in a suit by an attorney in New Jersey involving three million dollars, on a false arrest charge.

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

[REDACTED] for the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, 700 North Pennsylvania Boulevard, introduced the writer to [REDACTED] Contract Department of that firm, with instructions to make available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation the information contained in their file with reference to the defendants in this case.

[REDACTED] said that this matter first came to the attention of the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY in June of 1943, when the EMPIRE STATE AGENCY, 250 West 57th Street, New York City, [REDACTED] requested fourteen bonds in the amount of \$50,000 each of the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY for seven individuals. [REDACTED] said that the EMPIRE STATE AGENCY was the bail agent for instant company in New York City at that time. [REDACTED] said that the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY acceded to [REDACTED] request and the bonds were placed with MANUFACTURERS on June 23, 1943. Collateral in the amount of \$346,545.32, plus \$3,500 U. S. Treasury Bonds, was placed with the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY by approximately thirty-six individuals. The numbers of the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY bonds, according to [REDACTED] were 24232 to 24245, inclusive. [REDACTED] stated that a review of the collateral receipts and agreements of the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, all dated July 23, 1943, revealed that any collateral put up by any one of the following individuals would apply to one and all of the defendants hereinafter named: JOHN ROSELLI, RALPH PIERCE, CHARLES GIOE, FRANCIS MARITATE, FRANK D'ANDREA, PAUL DeLUCIA, and LOUIS CAMPAGNA.

<u>Manufacturers Casualty Insurance Company Collateral No.</u>	<u>Name and address of individual placing collateral</u>	<u>Amount and type of collateral</u>
1076	AUGUST ARADO, 2917 W. Adams St. Chicago, Ill.	\$7,500 cash
1077	RUDOLPH A. SWANSON 7825 Constance St. Chicago, Ill.	\$7,500 cash
1073	PHILIP LAMANTIA 6104 S. Richmond St. Chicago, Ill.	\$7,500 cash
1079	CHARLES LAMANTIA 5655 S. Mozart St. Chicago, Ill.	\$7,500 cash
1080	PHILIP ARRIGO 7637 S. Park Ave. Chicago, Ill.	\$10,000 cash
1081	JAMES GRAZIANO 1019 S. Sacramento Ave. Chicago, Ill.	\$10,000 cash
1082	SAM GAROFALO 1032 Vino St. Chicago, Ill.	\$5,000 cash
1083	JOHN P. SCANLAN 7433 Barry Ave. Chicago, Ill.	\$5,000 cash
1084	JOHN COMISE 539 W. 46th St. Chicago, Ill.	\$10,000 cash
1085	WALTER KLAUSCH 217 W. Huron St. Chicago, Ill.	\$10,000 cash

Manufacturers  
Casualty Insur-  
ance Collateral  
No.

Manufacturers Casualty Insur- ance Collateral No.	Name and address of individual placing collateral	Amount and type of collateral
1086	LOUIS RAGO 624 Northwestern Ave., Chicago, Ill.	\$11,700 cash
1087	JOHN A. RAGO 624 Northwestern Ave., Chicago, Ill.	\$3,300 cash
1088	ANTHONY PERRY 1331 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.	\$10,000 cash
1089	WILLIAM D'AMICO Chicago & Main Sts., Glenwood, Ill.	\$20,000 cash
1090	Mrs. ELSIE FLEIG 4300 Marine Drive, Chicago, Ill.	\$10,000 cash
1091	DAVID J. PEILET 46 E. 23rd St., Chicago, Ill.	\$15,000 cash
1092	GEORGE E. CHRISTOS 1323 - 51st Ave., Cicero, Ill.	\$10,000 cash
1093	LOUIS VOLIN 1137 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.	\$10,000 cash
1094	MICHAEL POTSON 2126 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.	\$15,000 cash
1095	S. JEROME JOHNSON 1 E. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.	\$20,000 cash
1096	WATE JACOB 209 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.	\$5,000 cash
1097	LOUIS DECOLA 1153 W. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.	\$5,000 cash
1098	PETER J. MARUCA 1158 W. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.	\$5,000 cash
1099	W. THOMAS NOVAK 4740 W. 65th St., Chicago, Ill.	\$15,000 cash



Manufacturers  
 Casualty Insurance  
 Collateral  
No.

Name and address of individual  
 placing collateral

Amount and type  
 of collateral

1100	GEORGE D. CHERONES 105 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.	\$5,000 cash
1101	SANTO GAROFALO 103 S. Watermarkot St., Chicago, Ill.	\$10,000 cash
1102	SAM CAPLAN 4942 N. Francisco Ave., Chicago, Ill.	\$20,000 cash
1103	TONY BATTAGLIA 158 W. 14th St., Chicago Heights, Ill.	\$5,000 cash
1104	BETTE SUSKIN 5305 S. Maryland Ave., Chicago, Ill.	\$5,000 cash
1105	JOHN DORR Charleston, Indiana, and 14 W. Elm St., Chicago, Ill.	\$5,000 cash
1106	LUCY CARUSO 772 W. DeKoven St., Chicago, Ill.	\$5,000 cash
1107	WILLIAM YARIO 179 N. Laporte, Chicago, Ill.	\$20,000 cash
1108	P. LA'ENTIA 7537 S. Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.	\$10,000 cash
1109	EDWARD S. CODY 180 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.	\$10,000 cash
1110	ROBERT MARCUS 1109 S. State St., Chicago, Ill.	\$11,545.32 cash U. S. War Bonds-- Serial #32623-C, 3-1/8% due 6-15-49, coupon attached par \$500.; Serial No. 68528-J, 2 1/2% due 6-15-49, par \$1,000; Serial No. 68529-K, 2 1/2% due 6-15-49, par \$1,000; Serial No. 68530-L, 2 1/2% due 6-15-49, coupons attached, par \$1,000.

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Manufacturers  
Casualty Insur-  
ance Collateral  
No.

Name and address of individual  
placing collateral

Amount and type  
of collateral

1112

RICHARD MCCARTHY  
2121 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Cashier's check on  
Halsted National Bank  
of Chicago, payable to  
order of R. MCCARTHY,  
\$2,000, endorsed by  
R. MCCARTHY and  
RICHARD MCCARTHY.

On April 25, 1944, Federal Judge ALFRED C. COKE, of the Southern District of New York, granted a motion cancelling the bail bonds of the above defendants at their request. This request was consented to by the Government and the bonds for six of the defendants, with the exception of RALPH PIERCE, were cancelled with reference to the charges brought by the Government under Sections 338 and 88 of Title 18, USCA. According to [REDACTED] RALPH PIERCE was held on a conspiracy charge.

[REDACTED] declared that the bonds for the seven defendants, plus a LOUIS [REDACTED] identity unknown to [REDACTED] were cancelled by the court on April 25, 1944, and according to [REDACTED] this was in reference to a charge concerning the Anti-Racketeering Act. [REDACTED] declared that repayments of the original collaterals took place sometime in June of 1944, the exact date not known, and in his opinion such repayment was made in the Chicago office of the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, Insurance Exchange Building, Chicago, Illinois. Repayments were made by checks signed by the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, although [REDACTED] did not know the name of the bank or the dates of the issuance of the various checks. The U. S. Treasury War Bonds which had been advanced by ROBERT MARCUS as partial collateral were also returned to him, according to Mr. DODGE. The individuals who handled the repayments of collaterals to the various individuals were Mr. LEROY WOOD, Treasurer of the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa., who proceeded to Chicago, Illinois, for the occasion accompanied by Mr. MICHAEL CORCILLO, of the EMPIRE STATE AGENCY of New York City, who assisted him.

According to [REDACTED] a fee of 2% was charged by instant company, although he, [REDACTED] indicated that the possibility existed that more percentage was charged the defendants by the EMPIRE STATE AGENCY, New York City, New York. The costs of the bonds, according to Mr. DODGE, were borne by the individuals who took out the bonds in the form of premiums.

With reference to RALPH PIERCE, who according to [REDACTED] was released on an Anti-Racketeering charge but was held on a conspiracy to defraud, the following individuals placed collateral for defendant PIERCE's bail bond. According to

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[REDACTED] these two individuals simply permitted their original collateral to remain with the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY when the original collateral agreements were dissipated, and they in turn signed new collateral agreements involving merely defendant RALPH PIERCE.

Manufacturers  
Casualty Ins.  
Co. Collateral  
Receipt No.

Name and address of individual  
placing collateral

Amount and type  
of collateral

152	Mrs. ELSIE FLEIG 4300 Marine Drive, Chicago, Ill.	\$10,000 certified check details of same not available
153	NATE JACOBS 209 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill.	\$5,000 certified check. no details available concerning payment.

[REDACTED] stated that his file did not reflect the entire background concerning the various transactions involved in this case. However, he did exhibit to the writer photostatic copies of collateral agreements of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, Reading, Pa., who originally issued bail bonds for six of the seven defendants previously mentioned. The name of JOHN ROSELLI does not appear on any of the collateral receipts of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, nor is he mentioned in any of the bail bonds issued by that firm. [REDACTED] said that he could not explain, nor did he know any reason why only six defendants were named with the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, while seven were named in the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY bonds. He said that there was a possibility that only six were indicted when the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY handled the business, and when the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY indicated that they did not desire to continue writing the business one other individual may have been indicted by the Federal Government and thereafter was mentioned in the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY bonds. [REDACTED] said he was not acquainted with this detail, nor did the file reflect such information. He said that the bonds issued by the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY were numbered as follows: 18351, 18352, 18363, 18364, 18365, 18366. [REDACTED] said that he had no idea of the amount of each bond issued by the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY.

[REDACTED] said that the original business for the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY was secured by THOMAS E. DUNN, Manager of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY's Chicago office, but that the file of the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY did not reflect any information concerning the details of the bonds issued by the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, and his, [REDACTED] company had no way of obtaining this information except to ask the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY directly. [REDACTED]

b7c

said that the only information that had ever been received by the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY were photostatic copies of the original collateral agreements entered into by practically the same individuals who advanced collateral for the issuance of the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY bail bonds for the defendants. He said that when the EMPIRE STATE AGENCY indicated that they had such business to place with his firm, collateral which had previously been with the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY was placed with his organization for the issuance of the MANUFACTURERS bail bonds. [REDACTED] said he did not know if all of the collateral which had been placed with the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY was turned over to the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, but it was his impression that his firm did not have any individuals listed as advancing collateral who had not already placed collateral with the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY.

A review of the photostatic copies of the collateral agreements of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, which were in the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY file, reflected that RICHARD MCCARTHY, 2121 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, who had advanced a cashier's check on the HALSTED NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO in the amount of \$2,000, had not placed any collateral originally with the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY at Reading, Pa.

The following are details taken from photostatic copies of collateral agreements of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY in the files of the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY. These collateral agreements were not numbered and all apply to defendants RALPH PIERCE, CHARLES GIOE, FRANK MARITATE, PAUL POLICIA, PHILIP D'ANDREA, and LOUIS CAMPAGNA, jointly and severally. In the following details concerning collateral agreements of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, photostatic copies of which were observed by the writer, when a transfer date is mentioned this is to be interpreted as meaning that collateral in the various amounts specified were transferred from the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, Reading, Pa., to the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia, Pa.

AUGUST ARADO, 2917 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois, in a collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY dated April 6, 1943, had advanced a cashier's check #161451, dated 4-6-43, drawn on the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, Chicago, Illinois, in the amount of \$7,500. Transfer date was July 9, 1943.

RALPH A. SWANSON, 7825 Constance Street, in a collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY dated April 6, 1943, had advanced a cashier's check #161499, dated 4-6-43, on the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, Chicago, Illinois, in the amount of \$7,500. Transfer date was July 9, 1943.

PHILIP LAFANTIA, 6104 S. Richmond Street, Chicago, Illinois, advanced a cashier's check #161460 on the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, Chicago, Illinois, in the amount of \$7,500. The collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY was dated April 6, 1943, as was LAFANTIA's check. Transfer date was July 9, 1943.

b7c

CHARLES DELAYIA, 5855 S. Mozart Street, Chicago, Illinois, had advanced a cashier's check #161486 in the amount of \$7,500, drawn on the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, Chicago, Illinois. The collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY was dated April 6, 1943. Transfer date was July 9, 1943. Instant check was dated April 6, 1943.

FRANK ARRIGO, 7637 S. Park Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, had advanced a cashier's check #161498, drawn on the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK of Chicago, Illinois, in the amount of \$10,000. The collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY was dated April 6, 1943, as was instant check. Transfer date was July 9, 1943.

JAMES GRAZIANO, 1019 S. Sacramento Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The collateral agreement of AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, dated April 1, 1943, reflected that this individual had advanced a certified check #2516, drawn on the MID-CITY NATIONAL BANK of Chicago, Illinois, dated April 1, 1943 in the amount of \$10,000. The transfer date was on or about July 2, 1943. It was observed by the writer that although all of the collateral advanced by individuals applied jointly and severally to all defendants, nevertheless on this particular collateral agreement only bond number 18363 was indicated. [REDACTED] stated, however, that in his judgment this did not limit the collateral advanced by JAMES GRAZIANO and it, in fact, applied to all defendants.

SAM CAROPALO, 1231 Vine Street, Chicago, Illinois. Collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY dated April 13, 1943 revealed that a cashier's check #131629, dated April 13, 1943, was issued by the COSMOPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK of Chicago, Illinois, in the amount of \$5,000. Transfer date was July 2, 1943.

JOHN F. MCANLON, 7438 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, in a collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY dated April 7, 1943, had advanced a cashier's check #552332, dated April 7, 1943, in the amount of \$5,000, drawn on the AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY of Chicago, Illinois. Transfer date was July 2, 1943.

JOHN COMISE, 529 E. 46th Street, Chicago, Illinois, placed with the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY a cashier's check #192236, dated April 1, 1943 and drawn on the HALSTED EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK of Chicago, Illinois, in the amount of \$10,000. It was observed that the only bond number mentioned on the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY collateral agreement dated April 1, 1943 was 18363. However, [REDACTED] said that he believed this collateral applied also to all defendants.

WALTER BLAUSCH, 14 E. Walton Place, Chicago, Illinois, in an AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY agreement dated March 25, 1943, advanced \$10,000 cash as collateral. Transfer date was July 2, 1943.

LOUIS RAGO, 624 Northwestern Avenue. This individual in a collateral agreement dated April 1, 1943 of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, advanced \$11,700 cash, and the transfer date for this amount of money was July 2, 1943.

b7c

JOHN J. LADD, 324 Northwestern Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, in a collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY dated April 1, 1943 advanced \$8,300 cash. This amount was transferred on or about July 2, 1943.

ANTHONY PERRY, 1331 Prairie Avenue, Chicago Heights, Illinois, in a collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY dated April 1, 1943, had advanced a cashier's check #6784 in the amount of \$10,000, drawn to the CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY by the CHICAGO HEIGHTS NATIONAL BANK of Chicago Heights, Illinois. This check was dated April 1, 1943, and the like amount was transferred July 2, 1943.

WILLIAM D'AMICO, Glenwood, Illinois, in a collateral agreement dated April 1, 1943 of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, had advanced a cashier's check #3783 drawn to the CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY by the CHICAGO HEIGHTS NATIONAL BANK of Chicago Heights, Illinois. The check was in the amount of \$20,000 and was dated April 1, 1943. It was observed that the only bond number mentioned on this collateral agreement was 18363, and the transfer date of the above-mentioned sum was July 2, 1943. [REDACTED] stated that it was his judgment that this amount also applied to all commitments and not merely to one bond.

Mrs. ELSIE FLEMING, 7300 Marine Drive, Chicago, Illinois, in a collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY dated March 25, 1943, had advanced a cashier's check #550777, drawn on the AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY of Chicago, Illinois, in the amount of \$10,000. Transfer date of this sum was on or about July 2, 1943.

Mr. DAVID J. PEILET, 46 E. 22nd Street, in an AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY collateral agreement dated March 25, 1943, had advanced a cashier's check #C-615936 in the amount of \$5,000, drawn on the CITY NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY of Chicago, Illinois. In addition to the cashier's check, DAVID PEILET had advanced \$8,000 in cash. Transfer date for the total sum was on or about July 2, 1943.

GEORGE E. CHRISTOS, 1823 - 51st Avenue, Cicero, Illinois, in a collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY dated April 6 (year not given) had advanced a cashier's check #SD-327094, dated April 6, 1943 in the amount of \$10,000, drawn on the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Chicago, Illinois. Transfer date was on or about July 3, 1943.

LOUIS VOLIN, 1137 S. State Street, Chicago, Illinois, in a collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY dated March 25, 1943, had advanced \$10,000 collateral. The transfer date was July 2, 1943.

MICHAEL POTSON, 2126 S. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, in a collateral agreement dated March 25, 1943 of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, had advanced cashier's check #550782, drawn on the AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY of Chicago, Illinois,

in the amount of \$8,000. PCTSON also had advanced cashier's check #000791 of the same bank in the amount of \$7,000. Transfer date of the total sum was July 3, 1943.

S. JEROME JOHNSON, 1 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, in a collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY dated March 25, 1943, had advanced a cashier's check #550781 in the amount of \$10,000. This check was drawn on the AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY of Chicago, Illinois. However, the date was not specified. Mr. JOHNSON further advanced a cashier's check #55261 dated April 6, 1943 on the AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois, in the amount of \$10,000. The transfer date of the two amounts was on or about July 1, 1943.

NATE JACOBS, 209 W. Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, in a collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY dated April 8, 1943, had advanced cashier's check #41794 dated April 8, 1943 in the amount of \$5,000, said check being drawn on the INDUSTRIAL NATIONAL BANK, Chicago, Illinois.

LOUIS DeCOLA, 1158 W. Grand Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, in a collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY dated April 14, 1943, had advanced a bank money order #96930, drawn on the NATIONAL SECURITY BANK of Chicago, Illinois, in the sum of \$5,000. This money order was dated April 14, 1943 and the transfer date was on or about July 2, 1943.

Mr. PETER J. RAMUCA, 1158 W. Grand Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, had advanced a bank money order #98929 on the NATIONAL SECURITY BANK of Chicago, Illinois, in the amount of \$5,000. The collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY reflecting such information was dated April 14, 1943 and the transfer date of this amount was on or about July 2, 1943.

W. THOMAS NOVAK, 4740 N. 65th Street, Chicago, Illinois, in a collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY dated April 1, 1943, had advanced cashier's check #79741 in the amount of \$15,000, drawn on the CICERO STATE BANK of Cicero, Illinois. The date of this check was not indicated. However, the transfer date was on or about July 2, 1943.

GEORGE D. CHERCHES, 105 N. Clark Street, Chicago, Illinois, in a collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY dated April 14, 1943, had advanced a certified check #6012 of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Chicago, Illinois, in the amount of \$5,000. The transfer date of this sum was indicated as on or about July 1, 1943.

SANTO GAROFALO, 3210 Pierce Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In a collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY dated April 20, 1943, a check #13300 dated April 24, 1943, was issued by the GAROFALO COMPANY in the sum of \$5,000.

b7c

Check #13379, issued by the GAROFALO COMPANY in the sum of \$2,500, was also placed as collateral. The name of the bank involved was not revealed. In addition to the two checks, a sum of \$2,500 in cash was placed with AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY as collateral. The date of the transfer was on or about August 1, 1943.

SAM CAPLAN, 4942 N. Francisco Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, in a collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY dated April 14, 1943, had advanced a cashier's check #C-819320, dated April 14, 1943, in the amount of \$20,000. This check was drawn on the CITY NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois, and the transfer date was on or about July 2, 1943.

TONY BATTAGLIA, 158 W. 14th Street, Chicago Heights, Illinois, in a collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY dated April 6, 1943, had advanced a cashier's check #39996 in the amount of \$5,000, drawn on the CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK, Chicago Heights, Illinois. Transfer date was July 2, 1943.

CAROLINE SPINGOLA, 5529 W. Van Buren Street, Chicago, Illinois, in a collateral agreement dated April 15, 1943 of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, had advanced a cashier's check #SA-405259, dated April 15, 1943, in the sum of \$20,000, on the CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois. The transfer date of this sum to the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY was July 7, 1943. (The observation is being made that according to [REDACTED] this was the only individual who apparently had advanced a sum of money with the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY and had transferred that sum to the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, for whom the latter did not have one of their own collateral agreement and receipt. [REDACTED] declared that he could not explain why the sum of \$20,000 advanced by CAROLINE SPINGOLA and apparently transferred, according to the photostatic copies of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY's collateral agreement, to his firm did not show in the collateral agreement records of the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY. [REDACTED] as well as the writer searched the entire file for such evidence; however, it was not available.)

JOHN IORR, Charleston, Indiana, Box 205, in a collateral agreement dated April 1, 1943 of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, had advanced check #723 drawn on the FIRST BANK OF CHARLESTON, Charleston, Indiana, and signed by the MID-WEST TRAILER SALES, INC. in the sum of \$5,000. This amount was transferred on or about July 3, 1943.

BETTY SUSKIN, 5305 S. Maryland Street, city not specified. In a collateral agreement, date not given, of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, this individual had advanced a cashier's check #661717 in the sum of \$5,000, drawn on the LAKE SHORE DRIVE SAVINGS BANK. Instant check was dated April 30, 1943 and the transfer of this sum occurred on or about July 8, 1943.



LUCY CARUSO, no address stated, in a collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY dated April 28, 1943, had advanced an Adv. Sales Check #1015 in the amount of \$5,000. This check was payable to the order of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY of Reading, Pa., and was dated May 4, 1943 and drawn on the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK of Chicago, Illinois. The transfer occurred on or about July 2, 1943.

WILLIAM YARIO, 179 N. LaPorte Street, Chicago, Illinois. In a collateral agreement dated May 17, 1943, this individual advanced a certified check #90317 of the CLEMENT CURTIS & COMPANY, place unknown, dated May 7, 1943, in the amount of \$3,000, and payable to the order of WILLIAM YARIO.

A certified check #80318 in the amount of \$3,000, payable to the order of WILLIAM YARIO, on the ~~CLEMENT CURTIS & COMPANY~~, place unknown, said check being dated May 7, 1943.

A certified check #80319 in the amount of \$14,000, payable to the order of WILLIAM YARIO on the CLEMENT CURTIS & COMPANY, place unknown. Said check was dated May 7, 1943. Transfer of the total amount of this collateral was effected on or about July 2, 1943.

ROBERT ARCUS, 1109 S. State Street, Chicago, Illinois, in a collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY dated April 1, 1943, had advanced \$11,500 in cash, plus \$3,500 in U. S. Treasury Bonds, the details of which are hereinafter set forth:-

Bond #32623C-Coupon 24-36, amount \$500.  
Bond #58528J-Coupon 13-34, amount \$1,000.  
Bond #68529K-Coupon 13-34, amount \$1,000.  
Bond #68530L-Coupon 13-34, amount \$1,000.

All of this collateral was transferred on or about July 6, 1943.

M. LAURENTIA, 7537 S. South Park. In a collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY dated April 7, 1943, a cashier's check #161566, in the amount of \$10,000 and dated April 7, 1943, was advanced. This check was drawn on the CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK of Chicago, Illinois, and the date of the transfer was on or about July 14, 1943.

E. S. COBY, 160 N. De LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, in an undated collateral agreement of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, had advanced a cashier's check in the sum of \$10,000 drawn on the AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY, date and place not specified. This amount was transferred on or about July 19, 1943.

The total collateral advanced by the above individuals with the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY of Reading, Pa. was \$364,500.00, in addition to \$3,000 U. S. Treasury War Bonds.

With reference to the amount of collateral advanced by individuals for bail bonds issued by the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY [REDACTED] stated that it was entirely possible that the amount of collateral requested by the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY for a like amount of bail bonds would be higher than that requested by the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY.

A review of the file of the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY does not reveal any additional details with reference to the bond transactions of the AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY in reference to the defendants of instant case. No further information of a pertinency was observed in the files of this concern.

7c [REDACTED] declared that there was a possibility that additional information might be present in the files of the EMPIRE STATE AGENCY in New York City concerning this matter. He said, however, that this agency no longer represents the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY in bail bond transactions.

[REDACTED] made the observation that the United States District Court in Chicago, Illinois, had subpoenaed all of the records of the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY bail bond transactions involving the collateral advanced by MICHAEL POTSON, Collateral Receipt #1094. [REDACTED] said that he did not know why the Government desired this file produced in Federal Court in Chicago, Illinois, but said that he did know this receipt concerned defendant ALFRED PIERCE and involved details concerning the return of \$15,000 to MICHAEL POTSON by the MANUFACTURERS CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY on June 16, 1944.

No further inquiry is being conducted at this time and this case is considered Referred Upon Completion to the Office of Origin.

REFERRED UPON COMPLETION  
TO THE  
OFFICE OF ORIGIN

PH 88-157

UNDEVELOPED LEAD

THE NEW YORK DIVISION

A copy of this report is being sent to the New York Office as further investigation may be necessary by that office.